

REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES  
ON THE  
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,  
FOR  
1873.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REPORT

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND

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# REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

ON THE

### SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, FOR 1873.

TO HIS GRACE JAMES, DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

In conformity with the 112th sec. 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 106, we beg to submit our Report for the year 1873, being the fifth since our appointment.

Owing to the delay in obtaining the necessary returns from some of the districts, and the period necessarily occupied in printing the voluminous tables contained in the Appendix, it was impossible for us to present this Report earlier.

#### THE SEA FISHERIES.

The number of craft of all descriptions engaged in fishing in 1873, according to the Coast-guard returns, was 7,181, and the crews 29,307.

The returns by the Collectors of Customs were 6,919 craft, and 30,180 men and boys, being less in the former by 262, and more in the latter by 873, as compared with the Coast-guard. The discrepancy in the two returns is considerably less than what occurred last year. It is extremely difficult to account for the difference, and so much delay would be caused by trying to discover which return is the correct one, that we deem it better not to make the attempt.

From the precise instructions which we issued to the Coast-guard as to the mode of collecting Statistics, and the care with which we believe they have carried them out, we are disposed to think that their figures may be relied on.

Comparing their return for 1872 with that for 1873, it will be seen that during the last year there has been a decrease in fishing craft of 733, and in the crews of 2,004.

The following shows the gradual decrease that has taken place in the number of vessels, and boats, and crews for the last 25 years:—

NUMBER of VESSELS and BOATS, MEN and BOYS, EMPLOYED in the COAST FISHERIES, from 1846 to 1873, inclusive.

Year.	Vessels and Boats.	Men and Boys.	Year.	Vessels and Boats.	Men and Boys.
1846	19,883	113,073	1860	13,483	55,630
1848	19,652	81,717	1861	11,845	48,624
1849	18,100	71,505	1862	11,590	50,220
1850	15,247	68,380	1863	11,375	48,601
1851	14,756	64,612	1864	9,300	40,946
1852	11,789	58,863	1865	9,455	40,802
1853	12,381	49,208	1866	9,444	40,663
1854	11,079	49,227	1867	9,332	38,444
1855	11,251	47,854	1868	9,184	39,339*
1856	11,069	48,774	1870 }	9,099	38,650
1857	12,758	53,673	1871 }		
1858	11,823	52,101	1872	7,914	31,311
1859	11,881	50,115	1873	7,181	29,307

\* There must be some error in this return. An increase of 827 men is set forth at Clifden, and only 19 vessels; this would give an average of nearly 44 men to each of the additional vessels.



From the foregoing it will be seen that the vessels and boats are less by considerably more than half as compared with 1846, and that the crews are nearly reduced to one-fourth.

The 5,247 boats returned as being partially engaged in fishing with their crews of 20,759 are for the greater part of the year otherwise employed, such as cutting seaweed, conveying goods, turf, manure, and passengers, so that not more than about 1,934 vessels and boats can be considered as devoted almost exclusively to fishing, and about 8,548 men and boys. Much more beyond that number could derive the entire or greater part of their support from fishing and the public derive a proportionately greater supply of food.

Every year since our appointment we have stated the causes that have led to the decay of fishing industry, and pointed out the remedy which we consider could be successfully applied for its resuscitation, but unfortunately without effect.

Our representations not having been attended to, we apprehend that around the greater part of the coast there will be a still further decadence, a great industrial resource will for the most part go to waste, and a valuable nursery for the Royal and Mercantile Marine will deteriorate.

We have only to repeat again what we have so frequently expressed, that small loans judiciously advanced to industrious fishermen on satisfactory security would go far to arrest the decline that is going on so rapidly.

The operations of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor of Ireland afford an instance that loans might be made and great good accomplished without loss, as the Society has advanced many thousands to fishermen, all of which have been repaid.

To enter further on this part of the subject would be only to recapitulate what has appeared in our preceding Reports, that of last year contains almost all that can be said in support of our views; and we therefore beg to call your Grace's attention to it, as we shall confine ourselves to the following brief extract from it:—

We have ventured to repeat our statements of preceding years, as we believe they contain elements of the most vital importance to the fisheries; and as it is the only industry in the country which the Government may be said to have particularly in its charge, and therefore has responsibilities with regard to it that do not exist with respect to any other, we deem it incumbent on us to call attention to its rapid decline around the greater part of the coast, and the means by which we believe, without appreciable loss to the Exchequer, great and lasting good might be effected.

Unless our suggestion be adopted, we must continue, as at present, almost powerless to accomplish anything of value for the sea fisheries. Every day's delay, as we have before stated, will increase the difficulties of resuscitation.

It has often been urged by those not having an intimate acquaintance with the coast of Ireland, that there is sufficient capital to induce private enterprise to do whatever is necessary for the development of the fisheries. This holds good with regard to those parts of the coast where large shoals of fish come in at fixed periods. For instance, as regards the herring fishery on the east coast, and the mackerel on the south, private enterprise has done much, and very likely will continue to do all that is necessary for the prosecution of fishing industry on these portions of the sea-board, as there are other favouring circumstances in addition to the almost certain influx of the shoals of fish at regular periods. The extent of coast occupied by the chief herring and mackerel fisheries does not, however, exceed 300 miles out of a coast line of 2,500.

Around the greater part of the coast, however, the case is very different. Take, for example, long stretches of the coasts of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, and Kerry, where the fishing can only be carried on at uncertain periods, owing to the stormy character of the coast.

There the fishermen (unless he combines farming with fishing, cannot live by it, and would be in a state of enforced idleness for the greater part of the year,) carries on his operations necessarily on so small a scale that there is no inducement to invest capital in his petty enterprise. His neighbours are either too poor or too cautious; and we regret to say that on the part of the landlords we see no evidence of a desire to afford material aid to promote fishing industry.

The humble individual fisherman who prosecutes his calling has to do so often under serious difficulties. He has to shift for himself. Be he ever so skilful, honest, and industrious, the loss of a boat or nets will, in numerous instances, necessitate his abandoning the employment, with many chances against his ever again being able to return to it. This is not alone a loss to himself, but also to the immediate community he lives amongst, deprived of the opportunity of obtaining through him occasionally a change of food.

To the State every man under existing circumstances abandoning the pursuit is a serious loss; first, there is so much food lost to the public, as the farmer fisherman not only obtains from the land he cultivates all that can be produced, but draws from the sea what otherwise would, for the most part, go to waste. Secondly, he performs an important part in maintaining a valuable nursery for the mercantile and royal navy.

It has been often urged, as an argument against aiding the fishermen, that if the landlords would do certain things, and the opulent portion of the mercantile community also aid, that all that is required would be accomplished. This is quite true, but neither class will give the very slightest help. We have found the landed proprietors occasionally willing to lend their moral influence to improve the condition of the fishermen on their estates, but unwilling to afford any other aid. Amidst all this indifference it is gratifying to us to be enabled to record one instance—unfortunately the only one—of a generous desire to assist the struggling fishermen. Mr. Benjamin Whitworth of Manchester, late Member for Drogheda, offered this year to give £2,000 to this department for their benefit, provided that a further sum of £8,000 would be contributed for the purpose. We much apprehend that a sufficient response from even the whole of Ireland cannot be expected, so as to enable his noble offer to be availed of.

The offer of Mr. Whitworth mentioned above, has not, we regret to say, had the effect of inducing others even in a lesser degree to follow his generous example so far



as the special object for which he is willing to subscribe is concerned. Mr. Whitworth has kindly offered to supplement his first offer by £500 if the remaining £7,500 can be obtained to complete the £10,000.

We are glad, however, to be enabled to state that to the appeal made by the Inspector of the district in which the Islands of Boffin and Shark, county Galway, are situated, there was a generous response towards aiding the great distress which prevailed amongst the islanders last year. A portion of the money subscribed has been devoted to loans to those following fishing towards the purchase of boats and gear.

Many of them were thus enabled to pursue their occupation. There has not been sufficient time since advances were made to them, to pronounce whether the condition of re-payment on which they were made will be fulfilled.

The Inspector is also making an effort, which promises to be successful, to raise a sufficient fund to enable the fishermen of the Claddagh, at Galway, to procure boats and other appliances for trawling. He proposes, should sufficient funds be subscribed, that advances should be made on the same conditions as to the fishermen of Boffin and Shark.

According to the Reports by the Inspecting Commanders of Coast-guard from the twenty-nine divisions with which the coast is divided, a spirit of emigration is said to exist amongst the fishermen in twenty divisions. Fisheries improving in seven divisions, not improving in twenty-two. No conflict between persons pursuing different modes of fishing in twenty-eight divisions—a dispute in one.

Fishermen peaceable and orderly in twenty-four divisions—no remark on this point in four.

Fishing usually combined with farming in twenty-five divisions.

Portions of the coast unguarded, *i.e.* not visited by the Coast-guard, in fifteen divisions.

The only dispute that occurred between persons pursuing different modes of fishing was off the Wexford Coast, and of a trifling character, owing to a disagreement between trawlers and herring fishers.

The conduct of the Irish fishermen, and their amenability to the laws are most praiseworthy. Any violation of the peace being usually of a very unimportant nature and exceedingly rare.

At Kinsale, last summer, a dispute arose between the fishermen engaged in the mackerel fishing and the buyers, owing to the latter wanting to deduct a commission from the former, which they had not been in the habit of paying. A violent demonstration took place against the buyers, in suppressing which the Constabulary were compelled to fire, and a Manx fisherman was unfortunately shot dead. The abandonment by the buyers of the contemplated impost restored tranquillity.

The Coast-guard officer in his report, in allusion to the Irish fishermen, says—"Every one speaks highly of their conduct when on strike."

It is only right to observe that this riot could be only partially attributed to the Irish fishermen, as the other fishermen who took an active part in it were by far the most numerous.

The highest number of vessels of the following countries engaged in the mackerel fishing off Kinsale this year was—Manx, 181; English, 42; Irish, 98; Scotch, 2; French, 70.

The highest number of vessels engaged in the herring fishing off Howth of the following countries was—Cornish, 182; Irish, 155; Manx, 107; Scotch, 54. More detailed particulars respecting these two branches of the fisheries are given under their respective heads.

Apart from the principal herring and mackerel fisheries, which may be said to be confined to about 300 miles out of a coast line of 2,500, we receive numerous representations from the fishermen that there is a considerable falling off in the amount of fish frequenting the coast as compared with twenty-five years ago, especially in the descriptions taken by long and short lines. They also state that the fish, particularly the latter kind, keep further out to sea than formerly. This necessitates the use of larger and better boats, which most of the fishermen being unable to procure, has been one of the causes of the large abandonment of fishing pursuits going on for some time, and affords another illustration of the good that might be accomplished by loans.

We addressed an inquiry to the Coast-guard officers amongst the queries sent to them this year respecting the asserted decrease in quantity of fish, and their keeping farther out to sea, and as will be seen by their replies, from page 22 to 33, many of them confirm this view.

Much other important information respecting the fisheries will be found in the same place from the Inspecting Commanders, to whom, as well as to the force under them, we stand much indebted for the valuable assistance they always readily afford in the collection of information, and the judicious enforcement of the laws.



## THE HERRING FISHERY.

The capture on the whole was much less than the previous year. The prices were however better.

At Howth, the capture during the summer season of 1873 was 74,632 mease, as against 107,087 in 1872. The highest price obtained in 1873 per mease was £2 0s. 6d., as against £1 9s. 4d. in 1872. Average price obtained per mease in 1873 £1 2s. 3½d., do. in 1872, 18s. 1¼d.

Gross Receipts at Howth in 1873,	.	.	.	.	.	£83,170	18	6
" " " 1872,	.	.	.	.	.	96,855	9	0
At Ardglass, 1873, 29,376 mease.								
" " " 1872, 67,114 "						30,960	1	3
" " " 1873,	.	.	.	.	.	46,513	16	6
" " " 1872,	.	.	.	.	.			
" Kilkeel, 1873, 13,690 "								
" " " 1872, 13,500 "								
" " " 1873,	.	.	.	.	.	13,349	16	6

As there appears to be a doubt as to the exact sum received in 1872, we omit giving it.

At Arklow, 1873, 41,018 mease.								
" " " 1872, 20,000 "								
Gross Receipts " 1873,	.	.	.	.	.	34,841	0	0

## MACKEREL FISHERY.

The capture was considerable, amounting to 120,000 boxes of six score each as compared with 60,000 boxes in 1872.

The prices varied from 6d. to 60s. per six score. The low price was occasioned by the want of ice at one period, when large quantities had to be thrown overboard; fifteen steamboats and seventeen cutters were constantly employed in conveying the fish to the English markets; their united tonnage amounted to 2,309 tons.

In addition to the fish captured by British and Irish vessels a large unascertained quantity was taken by the French, which was cured on board and brought to France.

It is calculated that fully £20,000 might have been gained by the fishermen during the eight days lost in the best part of the season, while they remained idle on account of the dispute with the buyers.

## THE PILCHARD FISHERIES.

Although vast quantities of this fish appear off the south coast there is no regular fishery, and no attempt made to cure them for exportation, or even for home consumption very few are cured, as they appear earlier off the Irish coast than in Cornwall; if proper means were adopted the foreign markets might be supplied before any could be shipped from England; much money might also be made by extracting oil from this fish.

As stated in our preceding Report we instructed persons at Kinsale in the mode of preparing pilchards for foreign and home consumption. Some of the latter, prepared under our direction were much relished, and sold well, but the matter was not followed up, and the vast shoals of this valuable fish which visit our coast are suffered to pass without almost an appreciable part being taken compared to what might be.

## LINE FISHING.

This mode of fishing is largely followed by fishermen in localities unsuitable for net fishing, and where shoals of herring and mackerel do not abound, and by fishermen elsewhere unable to incur the cost of suitable boats and gear for herring, mackerel and trawl fishing.

Owing to the fish not approaching the shore as closely in many places as in former years, many line fishermen from the insufficiency of their boats, and their inability to buy suitable ones to go further out to sea, have either to abandon the pursuit or follow it at great disadvantage. Loans in such instances would be productive of great advantage both to the fishermen and the public.

## TRAWLING.

During the year we relaxed a portion of the restrictions against trawling in Waterford Harbour which we expect will result in encouraging enterprise and increase capture, without injuring those following other modes of fishing.



The precautions which we have taken for the proper protection of the latter, in every instance where we have wholly or partially removed the restrictions which we found existing against trawling, have had the desired effect, as no unpleasantness has arisen between persons pursuing other modes of fishing.

The experiments making in Galway Bay, alluded to in our last Report, were obliged to be suspended in consequence of the removal of the coast guard officer conducting them to another district.

#### OYSTER FISHERIES.

During the year we granted eight licences for the cultivation of oysters, making a total of 125 licensed beds, occupying 18,512 acres.

With regard to them we can only repeat our observations of last year:—

“In the majority of the licences we would be fully justified in withdrawing them, on the ground that the conditions on which they were granted have not been fulfilled, viz., sufficient stocking and proper cultivation. In many cases there is not even a pretence of doing anything, the licensees contenting themselves with getting whatever oysters they can off the beds for their private consumption. Some of the licences embrace hundreds of acres of foreshore and sea bottom (in one instance nearly 1,800 acres), in the aggregate 17,935 acres, from which the public are excluded from dredging or picking oysters.

“We consider that this exclusion should not be continued, unless the conditions alluded to are complied with.”

The attempts at artificial cultivation, except in very few instances, cannot be said to be even partially successful.

The return from Arklow shows that the principal natural banks produced last year 13,640 barrels, prices averaging from 18s. to 22s. per barrel of 450, large and small, each; in 1872 16,000 barrels were taken.

From the investigations we made with regard to spatting we found it to have been very deficient; in many places there was hardly a sign of spat. As the fall in 1872 was better than for some years before, it will go some way to compensate for what we may designate the failure of young oysters last season.

#### SUN FISH OR BASKING SHARK FISHERY.

These fish mostly frequent the west and north-west coast, but are found occasionally elsewhere. The islanders of Shark and Boffin, according to the report by Mr. Brady, the Inspector of the district, capture some.

Formerly thirty or forty are said to have been killed in a season. In 1873 only one was captured, owing to the defective boats and gear. Nine-ton half-decked boats were employed in past years in that fishery. Of late years the fishermen wait until the fish approach the coast, and then go in pursuit in row boats of a poor description. A spear, or harpoon attached to a long coil of rope, is used for the capture.

From 120 to 150 gallons of oil may be obtained from one fish, this formerly sold at from £40 to £60 per tun.

The last fish captured measured 29½ feet in length and 16 feet in girth, and weighed about 9 or 10 tons. As a portion of the funds raised by Mr. Brady, Inspector of the district, for the relief of the islanders, has been devoted to providing them with improved boats and appliances for the capture of the sun fish, it is to be hoped that this fishing will become more important than it has been for some years past.

#### HARBOURS.

During the year we recommended that the harbour of Port Oriel, at Clogher Head, county Louth, should be improved and extended.

That a pier and landing-slip should be constructed at Gortalea, county Donegal, and landing-slips made at Greystones, county Wicklow, Malinbeg, county Donegal, and at Inishshark, and Inishboffin, county Galway.

We consider that it would be most desirable to make some change in the law which now exists with respect to the construction of harbours, as if tenders cannot be obtained for the work within the amount estimated by the Board of Works, the local contributors must undertake to pay their proportion of whatever it may cost in excess in the event of the Board proceeding with the construction.

It is often a matter of great difficulty to induce local parties to subscribe, or rate-payers to charge the barony with their required quota, even where the amount is defined, but an almost insurmountable difficulty is offered when they are called on, to bind themselves to meet an unascertained amount.

The following harbours and landing-places are in course of construction, or are about to be proceeded with:—Glin, county Limerick; Courtmasherry, county Cork; Gilesquay, county Louth; Port Oriel, Inishboffin, and Inishshark.



We cannot conclude this part of our report, without recommending the desirability of having placed under our immediate control a vessel (either a first class cutter, or a gun-boat) for not only the protection of the fisheries, but enabling us to carry out many experiments from time to time which would be of advantage to the sea and oyster fisheries. It would also enable us from time to time to visit the fisheries in distant parts of the country, and off some of the distant islands more frequently than we can possibly do at present. We desire to state that the Scotch Fishery Board has attached to it permanently a vessel of from 100 to 150 tons, with a crew of 22 hands, and in addition the Admiralty generally put upon the coast of Scotland one of their steamers in communication with the Board, to look after the fisheries; and during the herring and mackerel fishing season on the east and south-east coast of Ireland, when vessels from England, Scotland, Isle of Man, and France assemble, it would be of great importance to have such a vessel under our control—while at other seasons ample employment would be found for her in aiding in the protection of the salmon fisheries, particularly in such places as the Estuaries of the Shannon, the Lee, Blackwater, Waterford harbour, &c., where from their great extent it is impossible to prevent, under present system, the great poaching which is carried on annually.

### THE INLAND FISHERIES.

The division of Ireland into three divisions, as mentioned in our last report, continues to work in a satisfactory manner, and enables each one of us to know the particular wants of the division assigned to our care, and the means tending in our opinion to promote to the greatest advantage the fisheries in general.

We again submit to your Grace reports for the divisions in our charge with regard to the salmon fisheries in the order in which we sign the Report, and which varies every year.

### MR. BRADY'S REPORT.

#### LIMERICK DISTRICT.

In my last report will be found the extent of this district—the principal rivers and their main features, capabilities and impediments therein—together with the close seasons and by-laws in force, which remain unaltered up to the present. The by-law dated 5th February, 1856, made by the then Commissioners of Fisheries (the Commissioners of Public Works) prohibiting the use of nets in that part of the river Shannon between Wellesley-bridge and the railway bridge between the 1st of June and 12th February, after several inquiries and investigations, has been repealed, but as there has been an appeal lodged against our decision, the by-law of 1856 still remains in force, until its repeal has been approved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council in accordance with the provisions of the 92nd section of the 5th & 6th Vic., c. 106. This is the only change made in this extensive district during the past year, though several persons consider that the time has now arrived for reconsidering and altering, if necessary, the close seasons fixed by our order of December, 1870. This shall form the subject of inquiry early in the ensuing season.

The general state of the fisheries in the district is very satisfactory. The capture of fish in the tidal waters has not only been more productive during the past than the preceding year, but the fish have considerably increased in size and weight. The average weight of fish taken during the year was about 18 lbs., which is probably the largest average in Ireland. Numbers, however, were taken from 40 to 46 lbs. in weight. The angling, I regret to say, particularly in the famous Castleconnell waters, has not been so good as could be desired. I cannot attempt to give any reason for this when I know there have been such good sportsmen at work in this place, and when there have been so many fish captured by net and otherwise in the higher parts of this river.

Nearly all the fish captured in this district are exported, a few spring fish only being retained for home consumption. The revenue has fallen off during the past year by £97. This is from the diminution in the number of licences issued for cross lines, snap nets, drift nets, pole nets, and stake weirs. In each of these there was a considerable falling off, while in some other engines, as for instance, rods, draft nets, and cribs, there was an increase. The amount, however, paid to water bailiffs exceeded that in 1872 by



£79. A summary of the prosecutions during the year will be found in the Appendices. In my last report I stated that in my opinion the system of protection adopted in this extensive district had a serious drawback. I referred to the want of supervision of the water bailiffs, about 140 of whom are employed in the close, and 80 in the open season. The last Board of Conservators did not acquiesce in the suggestions made to them to have two or three local Inspectors, whose duty should be to be constantly on the road visiting the different stations, and seeing that not only were the bailiffs on duty, but that the various provisions of the law were carried out. A new Board, however, having been elected last October, it is hoped that the suggestions which my colleagues agreed with me in making, may be more maturely considered, and that by this means many of the complaints which have from time to time been made to me may be obviated; and many matters coming under my own immediate attention, which the laws are sufficiently strong to cope with, remedied. I allude particularly to the enforcement of gratings on mill-races where no exemption from such has been given by the Inspectors, the opening of free gaps in weirs used for fishing, and the opening and closing of sluices in mill weirs when the mills are not at work. These are all fruitful sources of justifiable complaints in a number of places, and it is the duty of the Board of Conservators and not the Inspectors to enforce the law. While saying this much, nothing could be more foreign to me than a reflection or imputation on the efficient Secretary of the Board whose whole time must necessarily be taken up in the official details of the management of so important and extensive a district.

I believe the salmon fisheries might be extended very considerably by the opening up of new spawning grounds, and the admission of salmon by means of fish passes over many weirs and obstructions in many of the tributaries of the Shannon.

There are ample powers in the fishery laws for this purpose if those interested will only supply the money.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the several rivers during the last spawning season has been considerably greater than the preceding one, and from this, if only proper protection be afforded, there is every prospect of increasing prosperity, though, as I said before, I believe much more might be accomplished.

#### GALWAY DISTRICT.

Here again I have the pleasure to report increasing prosperity. Every year seems to develop still more and more the resources of this important district. Never was the state of the fisheries in this district so favourable as at present. The commercial capture during the past year has been very large, and no doubt would have been much larger if the heavy rains in June had not set in, by which the take by the nets was considerably impeded. The capture, however, was greater than in 1872, and the increase is without doubt attributable to the protection afforded, not only in the spawning season, but also to the descending fish and fry and to the improvement of the spawning grounds. The amount of protection has been greater during the past than the preceding year, and the quantity of breeding fish observed never was so great as during the last spawning season.

The fish captured still increase in size and weight on the general average. It is now not an uncommon thing to get spring fish in the Galway river of 30 lbs. and upwards, the peale are on an average 6½ to 7 lbs. in weight.

The angling is reported to have been very good. In the early part of the year, particularly in the Galway river, great numbers of large fish in the prime condition were taken. There are over 200 bailiffs employed by the Conservators; and but that the funds of the district are largely indirectly subsidized by the proprietors of fisheries in the tidal waters, they would be wholly inadequate for protection.

Here also there was a decrease in the funds of £35, so that the funds received for licence duties or the number of persons employed cannot in my mind form any criterion by which any estimate can be formed of the prosperity or otherwise of a district.

The decrease is principally caused by the diminution in the number of licences issued for rods and cross-lines.

There is only one upper proprietor in this district who pays anything for protection. The whole staff of water bailiffs are practically paid by the proprietors of the tidal waters, the funds derived from licence duties being barely sufficient to pay what may be termed the establishment charges, such as the salaries of the Inspector and a few principal water bailiffs, and law, travelling, and incidental expenses.

The seasons and by-laws enumerated in my last report remain still in force.



## BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT.

The rivers in this district are not so extensive or of such importance, commercially speaking, as those in any other of the divisions under my charge. The revenue from licence duties, although the area of the district is very large, amounted to only £107 last season, still this was an increase of £13 over that of the preceding year; this increase was altogether from rod licences. The take of fish during 1873 was less than in 1872. This may be attributed to the constant floods in July. There was, however, a very good stock of fish during the open season in the fresh waters, and during the last spawning season the quantity of breeding fish observed was greater. There are twenty-eight water bailiffs employed by the Conservators. This is one of the few districts in Ireland where the proprietors of upper waters contribute anything to protection, there being fourteen bailiffs employed by them. I regret to say that increased poaching is reported on some of the rivers in the district.

There has been no change made in the close seasons in this district during the past year, nor have I heard of any complaints of the seasons fixed in 1872. No by-laws are in force in this district. In one river artificial propagation of salmon has been adopted, but with what success I am unable as yet to report.

## BANGOR.

The take of fish in this district during the past season, has been about the same as the preceding one. The general state of the fisheries in the district is good. In my last report I gave an account of the great number of bag nets used in this district, and for which during the preceding year, after a lengthened inquiry, certificates were issued by us. The granting of these certificates was properly legally contested by eminent counsel, who appeared before us at the inquiry on behalf of several proprietors of fisheries in rivers adjoining, who very naturally considered their properties would be materially injured by these nets. I am, however, glad to be able to report that I have received no complaints of any injury done by their erection to the fisheries in the neighbouring rivers, nor do I think that they have had the injurious effects thereon that were very naturally feared. Should this still prove to be the case, and that with proper protection which the funds derivable from these engines will better afford, there will be ample for all; and the rights of property conferred on owners and occupiers of land on the coast by the statute, need not, as it was at one time thought essential for the welfare of the river fisheries, be sacrificed. The quantity of breeding fish in the rivers has been greater during the past season than the preceding one; but I regret to say that poaching is still rife, and may take some time yet to put down. The funds of the district are largely supplemented by the lower proprietors for the employment of water bailiffs in the close season, as they otherwise would be wholly insufficient for the purpose. There are some bailiffs employed also, principally in the open season, by some of the upper proprietors.

Complaints have reached me that the season for angling, fixed in this district in June, 1872, is not satisfactory in some of the rivers. The season was then fixed after a careful inquiry in the locality, and with, I believe, the unanimous assent of the Conservators. Until three years shall have expired from the last change we are precluded by the Statute from making any further inquiry into the subject, or altering the season. This time will expire after the present season, and should any application for an extension of the season be then received by us an inquiry will be held, and the matter shall receive the most careful consideration.

There has been an increase in the funds of this district during the last season of £50. This was derivable from bag-nets £50, and from rods £9, while there was a diminution from draft-nets of £9.

The late clerk of the Conservators having become a defaulter, and having left the country, we felt it to be our duty to call on the Conservators, as they had not taken proper security from the clerk, as directed by the Statute, to make good the deficiency, which was done. They have since employed a gentleman who it is expected will prove an efficient officer—carry out the provisions of the law—and thus promote the interests of all in the district.

## BALLINA DISTRICT.

This district embraces one of the principal commercial fisheries in Ireland. In my last report I mentioned the effects of opening Queen's or free gaps in weirs as it affected the fisheries of the river Moy. I have no reason to change any of the opinions I then expressed. Very valuable rights have been created in the upper waters which did not exist previous to 1863, before which time there was no gap in the weirs in this river. These rights have been since exercised by the use of nets in the fresh or upper waters,



which I feel sure was never contemplated when the Legislature passed the law requiring gaps to be opened in all weirs without compensation. The effect has been, in this case at least, nothing less than a transfer of property from the weir owner to the proprietors along the banks of the river.

The take of fish in 1873 was much improved as compared with 1872. This, however, has no reference to the capture in the weirs. The general state of the fisheries is much improved, and there is every prospect of still further improvement.

The stock of breeding fish observed has been much greater and the protection afforded is still greater. This protection, however, is mainly due to the proprietors of fisheries in the tidal waters—the lessees of the tidal waters of the river Moy and the weirs alone paying about £700 annually; while, notwithstanding the valuable rights in the upper waters created by the Act of 1863, none of the upper proprietors (save one lessee a sum of £6) subscribe anything towards protection in addition to their licence duties, nor do I know of any who employ water bailiffs for the purpose. Of course I refer to protection in the close season.

In the Rathfrán and Ballycastle rivers the only protection afforded is by the owner of the bag nets in Killala Bay, who largely supplements the licence duty payable by him for these engines. The Easkey river is also protected by the proprietor of the tidal fisheries. There are on an average 65 water bailiffs employed by the Conservators, and 252 by private individuals.

There has been an increase in the funds in this district of £40. This was derived from licence duties paid on rods, £14, cross lines, £2, and drift nets, £27, while there was a diminution on draft nets of £3. There has been no alteration made in the Close Seasons. They remain as mentioned in my last report. The by-law prohibiting angling for trout in the river Moy in April and May must have the most beneficial effect, as quantities of salmon fry are thereby saved from being killed. There are some mills in this district on which it will be necessary to enforce gratings during certain portions of the year.

#### SLIGO DISTRICT.

The state of the fisheries in this district is satisfactory. The commercial capture during 1873 was about the same as 1872.

The spring fishing was remarkably good. The weight of these fish has considerably increased. The angling is reported to have been bad. The revenue of the district increased by £7, which was derivable from draft nets. The quantity of fish observed in the upper waters was much the same as the preceding year. There are 24 bailiffs employed by the Conservators, and 26 during the Close Season on the Bonnet river by the lessee of the tidal waters. There are 25 employed by the proprietor of the Ballisodare river, and on Glencar lake and Drumcliffe river there are 8 by the upper proprietors. In my last report I gave a detailed account of the rivers in this district, and the important results as shown in the Ballisodare river from properly erected fish passes. I feel confident that the fisheries of this river under proper care and management will go on every year improving.

#### BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

In this district also, there exists one of the principal commercial fisheries in the country, and I am happy to be able to report that the take of fish therein has increased, and there is every prospect of still further improvement. The principal river in this district is the Erne, and the proprietors spare no expense in protection, and their endeavours to develop its resources, which, however much they may increase them, cannot be monopolized by themselves, as outside their bounds and along the whole coast, particularly on the north, there are numbers of people who fish for salmon on their common law rights.

There are only three rivers on the north coast which can be said to have any pretensions to supplying fish for these engines along the coast. They are comparatively small rivers—the Esk, Inver, and Teelin.

The Erne, therefore, must be considered to be the main feeder of these engines.

In my last report I referred to the difficulties under which the poor fishermen along this coast labour by being prevented from fishing with their draft nets in the manner they used formerly. I have no reason to change my views in this respect, and believe that no harm to the rivers would arise by their being allowed to revert to their old manner of fishing. This, however, cannot be done except by legislation.

During the year the complaints of these poor men that they are prevented taking salmon or trout along the coast by the nets they are using for herrings and mackerel—even though they paid licence duty for them—have been renewed frequently to me. If they pay licence duty for a salmon net, they are obliged to use one with such large meshes that



any herrings or mackerel or other small fish will be lost ; while if they kill salmon with the net that would at same time capture other fish, they are liable to have their net seized and forfeited as being illegal, and themselves subject to a heavy penalty. I cannot help thinking that this is a hardship on the poor fishermen on the coast, and that unless good and sufficient grounds were shown by those who opposed their application, they should be allowed to use these small meshed nets, always provided they took out licence for taking any salmon that might come to their net with other fish. By-laws have been made allowing in estuaries of rivers the use of nets of similar mesh, and I can see no just grounds why these by-laws should not be extended to the coast. This matter shall form the subject of inquiry and careful consideration during the year.

The quantity of breeding fish observed during the past spawning season has been greater than the preceding one, and the protection has increased. The number of bailiffs employed by the Conservators amounts to about 212, the proprietors of the river Erne largely supplementing the funds of the district, which would be wholly inadequate to pay for the necessary protection. There are about 16 employed by private individuals. The revenue of the district has decreased by £4 during the year. The close season remains as fixed by the Inspectors in November, 1871. No new by-laws are in force.

Great complaints have been made to me of the increase of pike in Lough Erne, which must be very destructive to the salmon fisheries.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

In the whole of the division of the country under my charge I am enabled to report progress, and considerably good prospects for the future. Although I cannot help regretting that there should be complaints in some districts of bad angling, and "angling getting worse and worse," still I feel that in many instances the causes of their complaints are beyond control ; and in some rivers I know that a much larger quantity of fish has been taken far higher up the river than in the most celebrated angling waters. In administering the laws, I am, however, of opinion that the public view of the question should alone be looked to, *i.e.*, that the public good should be the object of paramount importance ; that that system only should be adopted which may have the effect of raising the salmon fisheries of the country to their maximum state of productiveness as an article of public food in the best condition, and that we should not legislate for private or local convenience or interests, no matter how well founded complaints may be. In other words, we should not make By-Laws or Orders to prevent one Proprietor taking so many fish in order that another or others may get them.

I had intended during the past year maturing a scheme shadowed forth in my last report, and proposed to have the effect of making many rivers which may now be called "unproductive," and of which we have a great number in Ireland, sources of wealth not only to the Proprietors but to the country at large. Pressure on my time in connexion with the fisheries off the west coast Islands during the past year has prevented me doing so ; but I hope by the time of my next report to be able to mature my ideas, and to submit them in a shape that may be easily understood, and perhaps be acceptable to many in the country.

I am of opinion the Fishery Laws of Ireland should be consolidated, but pending that, I consider it is only due to everyone concerned or interested in the fisheries that an end should be put, by legislation to the costly litigation now going on on the subject of the legality of Free Gaps in weirs, and also some finality to the Certificates issued for the use of Fixed Engines.

In the former case I consider that all Free Gaps should be made in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of 1863, and that in case of any dispute the Inspectors should determine same, subject to appeal both as to law and fact to the Court of Queen's Bench. This power the former Commissioners had under the 5th and 6th Victoria, chapter 106 ; but it would appear by a recent decision it was indirectly repealed by the Act of 1863 ; and with regard to Fixed Engines, that all Certificates, without which such engines cannot be used, should after a certain time, if unappealed from or as amended or confirmed on appeal, be binding and conclusive evidence of the legality of the engine.

There are a few other minor matters which may be introduced in any new legislation which it is unnecessary now to report on.

I cannot, however, conclude this report without expressing that, after the experience of over a quarter of a century in the service, I consider the aid that the Royal Irish Constabulary could, and would I am sure willingly afford, if permitted by law, would be of the most incalculable advantage to the salmon fisheries of the country.

THOMAS F. BRADY.



## MAJOR HAYES' REPORT.

Division extending from SLEA HEAD in the county of KERRY in the west, to WICKLOW HEAD in the east, including eight fishery districts—viz., KILLARNEY, KENMARE, BANTRY, SKIBBEREEN, CORK, LISMORE, WATERFORD, and WEXFORD, which embrace the whole or portions of the following counties, viz.:—KERRY, CORK, WATERFORD, TIPPERARY, LIMERICK, KILKENNY, CARLOW, WEXFORD, QUEEN'S COUNTY, KING'S COUNTY, KILDARE, and WICKLOW.

## KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

The fishing season of 1873 was remarkably good, and the reports from the district generally very satisfactory.

It is to be regretted, however, that the pernicious system of poisoning prevails in one portion at least of the district; possibly this may not have been generally known previously, but now that it has been publicly noticed as at page 55 of this report, I trust all the proprietors in the locality will unite to put a stop to it.

During the year 1873 a public inquiry was held at Killorglin into the system of netting prevailing on the lower part of the Laune river, as it was alleged that no salmon could pass up except during the weekly close season, and that the quantity was decreasing.

The evidence produced failed to establish that a decrease had taken place, and as it appeared that if the law was strictly enforced, nothing further would be required—it was not deemed necessary to interfere with the existing state of things.

## KENMARE DISTRICT.

I have very few remarks to make as to this district. The season 1873 was a most successful one in every way, both as to the quantity of salmon captured and the number of breeding fish on the spawning beds.

The total amount of funds available for protection and at the disposal of the Board of Conservators was £93 10s.; in addition to this sum some small private subscriptions have been received, and a few additional water bailiffs employed by private individuals, but with all this the protection is not at all what it ought to be.

I regret to say that poisoning the rivers in this district is reported to be increasing, and until some means are found to detect and punish the offenders very little substantial improvement can be expected.

## BANTRY DISTRICT.

1873 was highly satisfactory in every way; but the funds available for protection only reached the sum of £53.

## SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

The season 1873 was a most successful one in every way, both as to quantity of fish captured, and as to the number of breeding fish on the spawning beds.

If funds of sufficient amount could be provided to secure thorough preservation a large increase would soon result; but what can be expected when the total sum at the disposal of the Board of Conservators to pay their clerk and provide water bailiffs only amounts to £61? and I am not aware that this is supplemented by any local subscription. The utter inadequacy of this revenue to afford anything like protection to fifty-five miles of river, not including tributaries, and in localities where winter poaching is commonly practised must be so apparent that I need say no more.

## CORK DISTRICT.

It is most satisfactory to be able to report great improvement in the take of salmon in this district. Although 1872 was a remarkably good year for the net men, it is reported that the capture in 1873 was much larger than for many years past.



Like the Lismore district however the rod fishing is reported to have been bad, but this is not attributed to the absence of salmon, as it is well known that there was an abundance of fish in the rivers.

In my last report I commented upon the serious obstruction to the passage of salmon over the weirs at the Cork Waterworks and at Carrigrohane. Nothing has yet been done with reference to the former, but surveys have been made and a fish pass designed for Carrigrohane, which I hope may be constructed this year.

I regret to say that illegal netting has been carried on most persistently during the late close season in the tidal parts of the Lee, especially near Blackrock Castle.

The water bailiffs are too few in number to successfully cope with it, and from the determined character and bearing of the poachers, and the large number who join in thus defying the law, it will be necessary to endeavour to put some special machinery at work during the next close season to prevent it.

During the past close season 21 nets were captured for illegal fishing, notwithstanding that a most perfect organization prevailed amongst the poachers, and a system of spies and signals to warn them of the approach of danger. When this is considered some faint idea may be formed of the extent of their depredations.

Still, however, it is a well established fact that the quantity of salmon is vastly increasing year by year, and during the first two months of the season 1874 the angling has been far better than was ever known previously, whilst the netting in the tideway has been equally good.

It is much to be regretted that those interested in the Argideen River do not take some steps to make it what it might easily be made, a good angling river. A little steady preservation would soon bring it to notice, but I am sorry to say very little has as yet been done for it in any way, although its capabilities are of no mean order.

#### LISMORE DISTRICT.

In the Lismore district the quantity of salmon captured in 1873 very far exceeded the take in 1872; indeed it is generally admitted by the tidal men, by whom the great bulk of the fish is taken, that it was "one of the best years known in the memory of man." One gentleman of great experience and very largely interested for many years in the fisheries of the district, writing, "'73 was the best season I remember since '32." In other words, the best season in a period of 41 years.

Strange to say, however, with this great increase in the number of fish in the tideway, angling was reported to have been very bad in the upper waters. This has been attributed very much to excessive netting and the early opening of the season. I am not disposed to concur entirely in this; but as the questions of close season and the system of netting are about being investigated at public inquiries, I will refrain from commenting fully on these points, merely remarking that to a superficial observer the nets as now used near the river's mouth, net behind net, at distances of but a few yards between each, to the number of from thirty to forty in the water at one time, there would appear to be some reason in the allegation as to excessive netting. It is perfectly marvellous how the salmon in any numbers can escape past these nets; but that they do so is fully proved by the successful net fishings higher up the tideway. I may add one further remark on what in my opinion seriously affects the angling in the higher parts of the Blackwater—it is the state of the Glandulane mill weir.

This weir is situated about three miles below Fermoy, and presents a most serious obstacle to the passage of salmon in ordinary summer water; I cannot too strongly urge upon the proprietors of the fisheries situated above this point the necessity of taking measures to provide a fish pass over this weir.

The extent of angling water above is very great, and I am confident that the proprietors would be well repaid by a speedy and vast improvement in their angling for any outlay that might fall upon them in providing funds for this fish pass.

I regret to say that illegal fishing in the upper waters is alleged to be largely on the increase. This will be seen at page 53 of the Appendix, under the head "Lismore, paragraph 15."

#### WATERFORD DISTRICT.

The fishing season of 1873 in this district was highly satisfactory—the capture of salmon, the peal especially, being much greater than in 1872. As will be seen at page 53 of this report, it is stated that the capture of the latter during the months of July and August was double that of the preceding year.



Complaints prevail as to the destruction of salmon-fry by trout rods during the period of their descent to the sea, and also of the destruction of kelts or spent fish. It may be possible to prevent this destruction of fry by imposing restrictions upon trout fishers; and an inquiry will be held on the subject during the present year, but it is difficult to see how this can be accomplished except by prohibiting altogether trout fishing for the months of April and May, a course which we adopted in 1871 in the Moy river and its tributaries.

It is to be hoped that in rearranging the close season for this district, for which we have received an application, some means may also be formed to prevent the capture of spent fish.

It is alleged that large quantities of salmon are illegally captured in the tail races of the Mills in the town of Clonmel, not by persons connected with the Mills, but by poachers, by means of boats or cots, with nets and other appliances.

An inquiry was held on the subject in the month of August last, and as it became apparent that this destruction could only be prevented by special enactment, it was decided to pass a by-law to meet the difficulty, and one has been prepared which it is hoped will meet the case, and will in a short time go before the Lord Lieutenant in Council for approval.

It should be explained that the whole course of the river Suir is obstructed at this point by mill-weirs, which form a complete barrier across the entire river, and, except in heavy water and during the weekly close season, no fish can pass over them. The main bulk of the water is used for milling purposes, and from each mill-wheel a strong current of water flows, whilst little or none passes over the weirs; the consequence is that the fish are enticed into the tail races, where they are captured when the mills cease working in order that their machinery may be oiled, or for the weekly close time on Saturday nights.

It has been said that if the water bailiffs did their duty this could not happen, but from the nature and number of the tail races and their position, unless water bailiffs were at all times stationed on them, which the funds of the district are insufficient to provide for, it would be impossible to afford the necessary protection.

The quantity of breeding fish is reported as much greater than in 1872, and there cannot be a question but that the salmon fisheries of the district are progressing, although not perhaps so rapidly as may be desired.

Over 1,200 persons were engaged during the season of 1873 in fishing on their common law rights, exclusive of rod and cross-line fishers, and those employed by the weir and stake-net proprietors.

#### WEXFORD DISTRICT.

The season of 1873 in this district, in common with most of those in the south, has been more satisfactory than in previous years, both as regards the amount of salmon captured, and also as to the increased size of the fish.

Although it was reported from the district that the quantity of breeding fish on the spawning beds during the season was not less than in the previous year, I have every reason to believe that there was a considerable increase; and it is satisfactory to know that some found their way much higher up the Slaney during the past winter than has been known for many years.

This river (the Slaney) is much obstructed by mill-weirs which are generally impassable when the water is at ordinary summer level, although salmon can pass over them in heavy water. It is most desirable that fish passes should be constructed on these weirs, and every effort should be made to have this done, as a comparatively small outlay would effect all that is required, and the rod fishing of the river would much improve.

The Slaney, the most important in the district with its tributaries, is a very late river. When the charge of the fisheries was transferred to the Inspectors in 1868, the open season for nets commenced on 16th March and ended on 28th September; for rods, from 1st February to 1st November. In consequence of an application from parties interested, a public inquiry was held in 1869 as to the desirability of changing the season, and a change was made in February, 1870, when the season for nets was fixed to commence on 9th April to end 15th September, and rods from 1st March to 30th September. This change resulted in much good, as it was the means of saving thousands of unseasonable fish that were previously taken in the earlier parts of the season. But after three years' experience the Board of Conservators again applied for another change, viz., to still further postpone the opening of the season for both nets and rods. After a



most searching inquiry, it was determined to make such alteration as the evidence proved to be necessary, and in December last a new Close Season Order was made by which the opening of the season for nets was postponed to the 20th April to end 16th September, and rods 14th March to 30th September.

It will thus be seen that since 1868 the opening of the season for nets has been put back 35 days and for rods 42 days, whilst it has also been shortened at the end, 12 days being taken from the nets and 31 from the rods.

I have no doubt in my own mind but that this will cause much improvement, still I am by no means certain that the correct season has been yet ascertained ; for being anxious to see for myself the condition of the fish taken by rods on the new first day of the season, the 14th March, I traversed a considerable portion of the banks of the river, near Enniscorthy, on that day, where a number of anglers, professional fishermen, and tradesmen were hard at work with their rods. I regret to say that the result was not satisfactory, for although a few good fresh run spring fish were taken, the great majority of those captured were of the most wretched description.

#### *Concluding Observations.*

During the year 1873, as in 1872, I made personal inspections throughout the greater part of the Division under my charge ; and it is gratifying to be enabled to say that the anticipations expressed in my report for 1872 as to continued prosperity have been more than realized.

A glance at page 89 of the Appendix will show that during 1873 40,600 boxes of Irish salmon reached the principal English markets, being 13,218 boxes in excess of that sent during 1872.

Having made careful inquiry, I have ascertained on reliable authority that the boxes of Irish salmon received in England each contain upon an average 150 lbs. weight of fish. This would give a money value (estimating the price at a fraction under 1s. 1d. per lb., or £8 per box) of £324,800. It must be borne in mind too, that the 40,600 boxes of salmon traced to the principal markets in England by no means represent the actual quantity sent there, for we have been unable as yet to trace what has been forwarded to other towns, and the quantity is very considerable, besides what has been consumed at home.

From the foregoing I am convinced that the gross money value of the Irish salmon fisheries very considerably exceeds the amount of £400,000 per year, as estimated by this department, and shown in the report for 1870.

It would be an immense benefit to the fisheries of Ireland if the active supervision of the Constabulary could be secured at all times of the year, and not merely during the close seasons, and this might be arranged without materially adding to their duties.

The want of funds to secure protection is one of the principal evils under which we labour. I hope before any very distant date to see measures adopted which will at any rate to some extent remedy this evil.

The salmon fisheries of Ireland are capable of being rendered very far more productive than they have hitherto been ; but to secure this, money is wanted, not alone for protection, but for the building of fish passes over obstructions ; as I remarked in my last year's report a revision of the licence duties would do something, and it may be worth the consideration of the Legislature whether it might not be judicious to sanction the advance of money when required for fish ladders at a moderate rate of interest, on the security of the funds of the district obtaining the loan, repayable as in the case of advances for land improvement within a certain number of years.

The total amount received for licence duties and Poor Law Valuation amounted in 1873 to £9,040 14s., the largest amount ever received in one year. Had it not been that the money paid upon the Poor Law Valuation was considerably less in 1873 than in 1872, the total amount would have exceeded £10,000.

I am of opinion that the valuation of the different proprietary fisheries is not sufficiently looked after by some of the Boards of Conservators, as a means of increasing their revenue for protective purposes ; and as it is their duty to use all proper means to add to the district funds, this should not be neglected.

JOS. HAYES.



## MR. BLAKE'S REPORT.

DIVISION extending seaward from WICKLOW HEAD to ROSSAN POINT, County DONEGAL, and embracing in whole or part the Counties of WICKLOW, DUBLIN, KILDARE, MEATH, WESTMEATH, LOUTH, KING'S COUNTY, MONAGHAN, DOWN, ARMAGH, ANTRIM, DERRY, TYRONE, DONEGAL, and including the DISTRICTS of DUBLIN, DROGHEDA, DUNDALK, BALLYCASTLE, COLERAINE, LONDONDERRY, and LETTERKENNY.

## DUBLIN DISTRICT.

The capture was less than the preceding year owing to unsuitable weather at the commencement of the season.

The amount of fish in the rivers was however considerable, and an unusually large quantity ascended during the autumn floods.

The Liffey suffers considerably from pollutions from gas and chemical works. The deficiency of funds prevents proper steps being taken to mitigate this evil; same cause militates against the rivers being properly watched. Only three water bailiffs are employed by the conservators and three by private individuals.

The funds collected are most judiciously administered.

What remains of the Vartry suffers from pollution from chemical works at Wicklow.

Except for fishing without license, offences against the fishing laws are on the decrease. Fish passes would be practicable and useful in different places, but funds for construction would be extremely difficult to raise.

## DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

The capture was greater than the preceding year. The amount of breeding, particularly in the tributaries, was considerable. Many large fish were taken, and the average of the entire capture was about 15 lbs.

The funds of the district admits of the employment of a fair number of water bailiffs, so that on the whole protection is satisfactorily carried on.

Owing to a system of poaching being carried on in the tidal portion of the Boyne under pretence of taking white fish, it will become necessary to devise means for its prevention.

Some tributaries, especially those on the borders of Meath and Cavan, suffer from flax pollution.

## DUNDALK DISTRICT.

As regards increased quantity and size, and the amount of breeding fish that ascended this year, everything is most satisfactory in the rivers not destroyed by flax water. But in this respect the district suffers more than any other, as nearly every river in the county Down is ruined from this cause, and many of those in the county Louth suffer severely.

There is much force in the recommendation of the conservators that an Act should be passed authorizing the Constabulary to enforce the provisions of the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 106, to prevent the pollution of rivers by flax water.

## BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

Except the Bush, which owes its preservation to the efforts of the proprietor, nearly every salmon stream in the district has been destroyed by flax water and refuse from manufactories; as, however, the cultivation of flax is considerably on the decline in this part of the country, there are better prospects for salmon production.

The number of breeding fish is stated to have been less than in 1872, but the capture was better.

## COLERAINE DISTRICT.

The capture was considerable and much in excess of 1872. The amount of breeding fish able to ascend to the upper waters was also beyond that of the two former years; this is attributed to the high state of the water owing to the floods, which not only facilitated the ascent of the fish but also militated against the operations of poachers. Still in the northern part of the district offences against the fishery laws are on the increase.



The funds at the disposal of the conservators are ample for preservation, and the number of bailiffs employed by them, 57 added to the 12 in the service of the lessee of the Irish Society and the Anglers' Club, under proper organization, ought to accomplish much more in the way of preservation than seems to be effected by the large array of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and water bailiffs having the charge of only the Baun and its tributaries.

"Very serious pollution at Ballyclare Paper Mill, on the Six-mile Water river, going on for a considerable time," is reported by the clerk of conservators, yet the Board have ample power under Act of Parliament to put a stop to this, and sufficient funds at their disposal to meet the cost of prosecution. It is true that some proceedings against the proprietors were dismissed by the magistrates some years ago, but as the nuisance still appears to exist in full force the effort to suppress it should not be relaxed.

There seems to be less complaint with regard to flax water. Fish passes (especially at the navigation weir, Carnroe) would be most desirable.

#### LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

In common with all the others this district exhibits a large increase of all descriptions of fish. Preservation seems to be satisfactorily carried out owing to the large number of water bailiffs, almost 200, nearly half of whom are paid by the Lessees of the Irish Society, who look closely after the conservancy of the Foyle, which, with its tributaries, may be said to constitute nearly the whole of the district.

Information which should have been furnished by the clerk of the district with regard to the prosecutions instituted by the Board of Conservators not having been supplied, although contained in the usual queries, nothing can be said as to the nature of the offences committed against the fishery laws this year, there appears however to be a diminution of transgressions.

#### LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

There was an increase of capture in some portions of the district; in others about the same as 1872.

The quantity of breeding fish in most of the rivers was in excess of last year. Offences against the fishery laws decreasing.

Poisoning from flax water less than hitherto, owing in some measure to the cultivation of flax decreasing.

Although there are 100 water bailiffs, many of the more remote rivers are inadequately watched. Indeed there is not even an attempt at preservation in the instances of many streams that might be made most productive, owing to the want of funds on the part of the conservators, and the indisposition of the landed proprietors to contribute.

The same cause prevents a great amount of good spawning ground from being rendered available by the removal of obstructions and the erection of fish passes.

#### *Concluding Observations.*

The great bane of the larger portion of the districts in my charge is the extensive poisoning by flax water and the pollutions from bleach and paper works, &c.

From these causes nearly every river in the county Down has been destroyed, and considerable injury done to the rivers in the counties of Antrim and Londonderry.

The evil with regard to flax might be considerably abated without injuriously interfering with the operations of the farmers by the observance of a little care on their part, and involving but a trifling additional outlay.

In many places the number of water bailiffs is quite inadequate to enforce the provisions of the law with respect to flax steeping, and there is often an indisposition on their part to compel the farmers to do what is necessary to prevent the rivers from being contaminated.

Until more assistance can be obtained from the Constabulary to suppress this great evil, this terrible destroyer of salmon life cannot be successfully grappled with.

Nowhere in Ireland are fish passes more required than in many places in my districts. The judicious outlay of even a few hundred pounds would open up scores upon scores of miles of splendid spawning ground to which the fish cannot now ascend.

But unfortunately but little disposition is shown by the riparian owners to contribute funds for the purpose.

In many places the funds at the disposal of the conservators do not suffice for the employment of a sufficient number of water bailiffs, and except the proprietors of the large tidal fisheries very little assistance is given towards preservation.

The licence duties in some instances might be augmented without bearing too heavily on the persons deriving advantage from the fisheries, but this can only be accomplished by a change in the law.

JOHN A. BLAKE.



Having made reports on the Divisions under our respective charge, we think it unnecessary to supplement them by any general statement, and have merely to add that there are some matters not involving any departure from the principle of the present laws regulating the Salmon Fisheries, which we should desire to see provided for, and which in the event of legislation we shall be prepared to submit for consideration.

We have the honour to be,

Your Grace's obedient servants,

THOMAS F. BRADY.

JOS. HAYES.

J. ALOYSIUS BLAKE.

ALAN HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

*Office of Irish Fisheries,  
12, Ely-place, Dublin,  
5th June, 1874.*



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STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1873.			2nd Class employed in 1873.			3rd Class employed in 1873.			Total employed in 1873.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
1	Dublin,	Howth to Greystones,	J. F. Lenon, Com- mander, R.N.	96	393	86	66	280	18	45	135	19	207	808	123
2	Arklow,	From the breaches three miles north of Five-mile-point Station, county Wicklow, to the sluices three miles south of Cahore Station, county Wexford.	S. G. Grove, Com- mander, R.N.	5	32	-	302	1,734	19	63	285	3	370	2,051	22
3	Wexford,	Morris Castle to Bannow, county Waterford.	Henry E. Stephens, Commander, R.N.	21	126	-	182	825	12	48	206	-	251	1,157	12
4	Waterford,	From East Bank of Bannow Ferry, county Wexford, to Ballyvoile Head, north of Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford.	William B. Stubbs, Commander, R.N.	11	34	10	134	453	5	44	125	1	189	612	16
5	Youghal,	From Ballyvoile Bridge, county Waterford, to Garryvoe (in Ballycotton Bay), county Cork.	P. R. H. Parker, Commander, R.N.	7	39	3	103	377	16	52	213	-	162	629	19
6	Queenstown,	From Garryvoe (in Ballycotton Bay), westward to Ringabella Bay, including Queenstown Harbour, county Cork.	H. J. Price, Com- mander, R.N.	7	35	1	105	391	16	53	125	27	165	561	44
7	Kinsale,	From Myrtleville Point East, to Galley Head West, county Cork.	F. M. Ommanney, Commander, R.N.	42	284	41	148	590	12	245	980	106	435	1,854	159



No. 1.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1874.

Total employed in 1872.			Total Increase since 1872.			Total Decrease since 1872.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guards, and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1874.	No.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
221	874	139	-	-	-	14	66	16	All portions of division guarded. Fisheries much improving. Herring and cod most largely caught. No great increase in the quantity of any kind of fish appearing off the coast. That fish, as alleged by fishermen, are not keeping further out to sea than formerly. No public oyster banks in division. No natural oyster banks lately discovered. Considers there are no oyster banks in division not worked. That oysters have been brought from Arklow to stock ground where licences have been granted for the establishment of private beds. Price of oysters very good, 8s. 6d. per hundred. Amount realized during the year 1873 about £5,000. A curing establishment at Howth which is successful. No curing by individual fishermen. No conflicts occur between fishermen pursuing different modes of fishing; they are generally orderly. No spirit of emigration prevailing among the fishermen—they do not generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised are—drift nets for herrings, long lines for cod, and trawling; the latter are gradually increasing. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good. Large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared off the coast during the year, for which there were adequate means of capture. Considers it would be much for the benefit of the fisheries if a fishery pier was built at Greystones.	1
358	1,906	28	12	145	-	-	-	6	No portion of division unguarded. No material improvement in the fisheries. Herrings and cod most largely captured. No great increase in the quantity of any kind of fish appearing off the coast. At some of the stations in division fish were further out to sea, and at others nearer, than formerly. No difference in the equipment of either craft or nets than formerly. Public oyster banks exist off Arklow; no marked improvement in the supply. Spatting much the same as previous year. No new natural banks discovered. States there are oyster banks further out from Arklow than those worked, but the nearer ones are those resorted to by the fishermen. No steps taken to stock ground where licences have been granted for the establishment of private beds. Price obtained for oysters of good quality from 16s. to 18s. per barrel; amount realized by sales during the year £13,000. No curing establishment in division. No conflicts known to have occurred between fishermen pursuing different modes of fishing. Fishermen generally orderly. No spirit of emigration exists; fishermen would prefer remaining at home. They do not combine farming and fishing. Modes of fishing practised—nets and lines. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good. No shoals of fish worth notice appeared off the coast of division during the year. Suggests for the improvement of the fisheries larger boats, and then necessary improvement in the depth of water in the harbours of Courtown and Arklow.	2
308	1,423	8	-	-	4	57	266	-	No portion of division unguarded. Fisheries falling in some places. Ray, herrings, plaice, sole, turbot, gurnet, and codfish most largely captured. A decrease in all sorts of fish appearing off the coast of division. Considers craft suitable. Public oyster banks exist at Wexford and Ballyrallon. Supply decreasing; no spatting for three years. No new natural banks discovered. Does not consider there are any oyster banks in division not worked. Quality of oysters from public beds good; price from 5s. to 8s. per 120; amount realized by sales during the year £120. No curing establishments in division. Conflicts occurred between trawlers and herring fishers in regard to the season for the latter. Emigration not prevailing. Many of the fishermen hold on an average three acres of land each. Dredging, long lines, and trawling are the modes of fishing practised. Trawling boats have increased fully one-half. Means of transit of fish to market for sale very good. No large shoals of fish appeared off the coast of division during the year.	3
200	651	16	-	-	-	11	39	-	No portion of division unguarded. Fisheries not improving. Herrings, mackerel, cod, skato, salmon, and sprats are the fish most largely captured. An increase in the quantity of mackerel and herrings appearing off the coast. Fish said to be taken about the same distance from land as formerly. Craft used by fishermen much the same as formerly. No public oyster banks in division. Cannot say whether spatting was better or worse than that of previous year. Is not aware of any natural oyster banks having been lately discovered. Considers there are no oyster banks in division not worked. Is not aware of any steps having been taken to stock the ground where licences have been granted for the establishment of private beds. Quality of oysters indifferent; price from 6s. to 8s. per hundred. Cannot say amount realized by sale of oysters during the year. No curing establishments in division. Is not aware of any conflicts having occurred between fishermen pursuing different modes of fishing; they are generally orderly. No spirit of emigration prevailing among fishermen. When not fishing they generally do jobbing work—tilling their holdings, collecting seaweed, gravel, and such work as they are able to find. Modes of fishing practised—hand lines, seines, drift nets, and trawlers; the latter have increased. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good. No perceptible improvement during the year. Large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared off the coast during the year. Is told there was not adequate means for their capture.	4
181	692	21	-	-	-	19	63	2	Eighteen craft altogether employed in fishing; 144 partially employed when not fishing collecting seaweed. Unguarded portions of the coast in division are from Mine Head to Corrin River, and from Goat Island to Ferry Point, about twelve miles. Fisheries not improving. Descriptions of fish most largely captured are—salmon, cod, hake, ling, sprats, and mackerel. A small increase in the quantity of hake and sprats appearing off the coast. Fishermen state fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly. They have not suitable craft for capturing in deeper water than they were formerly accustomed to. No oyster beds in division. No curing establishments exist. No conflicts occurred between persons pursuing different modes of fishing. Fishermen generally orderly. Is informed some few fishermen have emigrated during the past year, but that they would much prefer to remain at home if able to follow their trade profitably. Most fishermen have small patches of ground which they cultivate. Modes of fishing practised are—lines, trammel nets, seines, salmon nets, and trawling; the latter seems to have decreased. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good, except from Youghal. No improvement during the year. Shoals of sprats and mackerel appeared off the coast between Ardmore and Mine Heads; but the means of taking them do not appear to have been adequate. Has not been in command of the division long enough to offer any suggestions as to the benefit of the fisheries.	5
196	667	44	-	-	-	31	106	-	Coast of division unguarded between Ballintrasna and Ballylanders, near Ballycotton—three miles—and Rathearsey to Middleton. Fisheries improving a little at Ballycotton, but not at any other part of coast in division. Descriptions of fish mostly captured—hake, cod, ling, eels, bream, pollock, whiting, soles, plaice, scad, and sprat. An increase in all kinds of fish appearing off the coast of Ballycotton. Fish, except off Ballycotton, keeping further out to sea than formerly. Fishermen have not suitable craft for capturing in deeper water than they were formerly accustomed to. Public oyster banks exist at Ashgrove, East Ferry. Supply not improving; no spatting last season. No new natural banks discovered. Does not consider there are any oyster beds in division unworked. Steps have been taken at East Ferry to stock the ground where licences have been granted for the establishment of private beds. Quality of oysters from private beds good. Price 8s. per hundred; amount realized by sales about £500. No curing establishments exist. Fish mostly sold fresh. No conflicts occurred between fishermen pursuing different modes of fishing; they are generally very orderly. A spirit of emigration prevails amongst mostly all the fishermen; they generally combine farming and fishing. Modes of fishing practised—long lines, hand lines, trammel nets, seines, and trawling; the latter have not increased. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good, except at Ballycotton, where most fish are taken. Large shoals of fish, such as herrings, mackerel, pilchards, &c., appeared off the coast at Ballycotton, but there was no means of capture.	6
457	2,155	117	-	-	42	22	301	-	Craft employed collecting seaweed when not engaged fishing. No portion of division unguarded. Fisheries not improving. Pilchards, mackerel, and hake most largely captured. On some parts of the coast of division an increase in the quantity of fish appearing. Considers fish are not keeping further out to sea than formerly, and that fishermen have suitable craft for capturing in deeper water than they were formerly accustomed to. Only a few oysters in Kinsale Harbour and up the Bandon River, which are not improving in supply or otherwise. Cannot	7



## STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No	NAME OF DIVISION.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1873.			2nd Class employed in 1873.			3rd Class employed in 1873.			Total employed in 1873.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
8	Skibbereen.	From Galley Head to Snaive Bridge at the head of Bantry Bay, county Cork.	H. W. Rochfort, Commander, R.N.	9	49	7	209	851	51	249	1,025	28	467	1,925	86
9	Castletown Berehaven.	From Snaive Bridge, county Cork, to Kenmare Bridge, county Kerry.	William Vicary, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	8	45	2	215	982	11	223	1,027	13
10	Killarney,	From Kenmare (S.), to Blennerville Bridge (N.), county Kerry.	P. Mahony, Divisional Officer.	12	43	9	125	620	3	254	1,271	15	391	1,934	27
11	Ballyheigue,	From Blennerville Bridge, Tralee (S.W.), county Kerry, to Glin (E.), county Limerick.	Mr. W. Daish,	1	3	-	35	105	-	115	396	2	151	504	2



No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1874.

Total employed in 1872.			Total Increase since 1872.			Total Decrease since 1872.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1874.	No.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
									say whether spatting was better or worse than that of previous year. No new natural oyster banks discovered. Does not consider there are any oyster banks in division not worked. No steps taken to stock ground where licences granted for the establishment of private beds. Price of oysters from 6s. to 8s. per hundred. Cannot say amount realized by sales. No curing establishments exist. A small quantity of fish cured by the fishermen for their own consumption. No conflicts occurred between persons pursuing different modes of fishing. Fishermen generally very orderly. Everyone speaks very highly of their conduct when on strike. No spirit of emigration prevailing. Many fishermen have returned from America. Fishermen generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—nets and lines. Means of transit of fish to market for sale not good, and no improvement during the past year. Large shoals of fish, such as herrings, mackerel, pilchards, &c., appeared off the coast during the past year. Means of capture adequate. As a rule, the men will not use what they consider a new-fashioned net.	
443	1,955	110	24	—	—	—	30	24	Coast of division unguarded from Three Castle Head, Dunmanus Bay, round both shores of Dunmanus Bay, and the south shore of Bantry Bay as far as Snaive Bridge—seventy miles. As a general rule fisheries not improving. Descriptions most largely captured are—ling, cod, hake, mackerel, pilchards, skate, sprats, whiting, pollock, and conger. A great increase in quantity of ling, mackerel, and pilchards appearing off Cape Clear, and of pilchards in Dunmanus and Bantry Bays and off the coast in east part of division. As a rule fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly, and fishermen have not suitable craft for capture in deeper water than they were accustomed to. Public oyster beds exist in the River Llen. Supply falling off; spatting worse than previous year. No new natural banks discovered. Does not consider there are any natural oyster banks in division unworked. Skull station officer reports that Thomas Hicks, esq., of Derrreenatra, is constantly stocking his private beds, and has laid down 1,800 oysters since 1st September, 1873. Quality of oysters good. Price 8s. per hundred. No curing establishments exist. Some fish cured by individual fishermen, but not much. No conflicts occurred between persons pursuing different modes of fishing. Fishermen generally orderly. A spirit of emigration prevails amongst the fishermen; they would, as a rule, prefer remaining at home if they could follow their calling adequately. They generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—long lines, hand lines; nets—drift, trammel, and seine; and spillers. No trawlers belonging to coast of this division, but two come from Cork annually to trawl Roaring Water Bay. Means of transit of fish for sale not good. No railways anywhere near the coast, nor public means of transit. No good market for the sale of fish. Large shoals of herrings, mackerel, and pilchards appeared off the coast; but except at Bantry, there were no adequate means for their capture. Considers that a pilchard fishery at Bantry would be likely to answer well, as large quantities of pilchards of the best quality are there up to the present date; that a curing establishment is very much required in Bantry, as there is no place to cure, and a great quantity of fish is lost every year in consequence of not having curing establishments, or a good means of transit to market. Fish in more request about Bantry and the country places when the potatoes are good and plentiful, but when the country people live on Indian meal there is no market for fish, as they do not eat salt fish with Indian meal.	8
267	1,208	27	—	—	—	44	181	14	This shows the number of men that should man these boats if the men all fished at the same time; but those that fish would not man more than one-third of the boats registered. Can see no means of getting a correct return of the number of men; they do not go out as regular crews—one man may go out in six boats in a week. Division unguarded from Snaive Bridge to Mill Cove on the east, and from Kennmare Bridge to Ardroom on the west. Fisheries not improving. Herrings and beam most largely captured. A great scarcity of every sort of fish. No deep-sea fishermen in division; no suitable boats for deep-sea fishing. No oyster fisheries in division. No curing establishments exist. Scarcely any fish cured by individual fishermen. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of fishing. Fishermen very orderly. A spirit of emigration prevails. Does not consider fishermen would remain at home if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately, as they are more farmers than fishers. Modes of fishing practised—seines for herrings and pilchards, all other fishing by hand. No trawlers in division. Means of transit of fish to market for sale not good; nor has it improved during the past year. Fish, such as herrings, mackerel, pilchards, &c., appeared in smaller quantities off coast of division than usual. Means of capture was sufficient.	9
465	2,199	40	—	—	—	74	265	13	Coast of division unguarded on north shore of Castlemaine Harbour for about twelve miles, from Slea Head to Clogher Head, including Blasket Isles, ten miles, and from Brandon Creek to Blennerville, including Magharees, forty miles. Salmon fisheries improving, but bay fish have fallen off very much during the year 1873. Mackerel, scad, pilchards, and herrings most largely captured. No increase in the quantity of fish appearing off coast of division; on the contrary, considers 1873 the worst year of the last four. Believes it to be a fact, as alleged by certain fishermen, that fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly. Cannot otherwise account for the scarcity, for latter part of the year was unusually mild and free from violent gales. States fishermen have not suitable craft for capturing in deeper water than they were formerly accustomed to; that some few have occasionally ventured out and returned with good hauls. Has spoken to these fishermen, who say their craft are safe enough, but that unless in very fine weather it would not pay them to go so far. Yet fish was never so dear and scarce before. No public oyster banks in division. Spatting about the same as previous year. No new natural banks discovered. Has heard an oyster bank exists at Derryquay, but is informed it would not pay to work it, the water being too deep. 26,000 oysters were laid down at Dunkerron, and 30,000 at Sneem—both in Kenmare river—on ground licensed for the establishment of private beds. Quality of oysters very good. Price—those from Dunkerron, 10s. 6d. per 120 in Cork; from Sneem, 7s. 6d. on the spot. Amount realized by sales about £176—cost of seed and working to be deducted. No curing establishments in division, but a large quantity of fish cured by individual fishermen. No quarrelling or conflicts whatever between fishermen—all very orderly. A spirit of emigration prevails to a great extent amongst fishermen. Does not think they could be induced to remain at home even if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately. All combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—nets and hand lines generally. An increase of one trawler. Means of transit of fish to market for sale not good. No improvement during the past year. Large shoals of mackerel and pilchards appeared in Brandon Bay towards the close of the season; the Dingle and surrounding fishermen went there and made good hauls. As a rule, adequate means of capture do not exist at any place in division. Considers the principal want or drawback is the supineness of the great landed proprietors in not taking the matter of the fisheries up and offering facilities for the formation of local companies; that were they to do so, curing establishments would soon be erected, where a ready sale could be effected, which would induce the fishermen to be more industrious than they are at present, and better appliances for the capture of fish would follow in due course. States, as an instance, that the shoals of mackerel and pilchard that came into Brandon Bay were unprecedented; that fishermen and farmers from the surrounding country went there and landed immense quantities, and that Dingle, the only town near, could not supply sufficient salt for curing.	10
150	521	4	1	—	—	—	17	2	Coast of division unguarded from Spa to Blennerville, five miles; Ballygarry to Menigahane, five miles; and from Lock Castle to Ballylongford, twelve miles. Fisheries improving. Descriptions of fish most largely captured—herrings, pilchards, and whiting; the latter have been caught of a very superior quality during the past two months (November and December). A great increase in the quantity of mackerel, herrings, pilchards, and whiting appearing off the coast of western part of division. Fish found quite close inshore. Fishermen have not suitable craft for capturing in deeper water than they were formerly accustomed to. Public oyster banks exist in Tralee and Clondorlaw Bays, and at Kilcolgan and Tarbert. Supply improving in Tralee Bay—a large quantity of undersized oysters this season. Spatting better in Tralee Bay than that of previous years, but does not appear to have been so on the other beds. No new natural banks discovered. Cannot find any banks not worked. 5,000 oysters laid on the new bed in Barrow Harbour, licensed to Mr. Robert M'Cowan, of Tralee. Quality of oysters fair; average price about 4s. 6d. per hundred. From information received it appear	11



## STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1873.			2nd Class employed in 1873.			3rd Class employed in 1873.			Total employed in 1873.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
12	Seafeld,	From Ballymacrievan Point, South, to Lackless Head, North, county Clare.	R. C. Jolliffe, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	304	-	117	304	-
13	Galway,	From Lackglass Head, county Clare, to Mace Head, county Galway.	C. W. Powell, Commander, R.N.	7	25	7	267	588	10	216	530	1	490	1,143	18
14	Clifden,	From Mason Island, county Galway, to Dooghbeg, county Mayo.	J. R. Palmer, Commander, R.N.	15	45	-	456	1,490	2	373	1,591	9	844	3,126	11
15	Keel,	Doonbeg Head, East, to Doona Head, West, county Mayo.	Robert Geo. Gibbon, Inspecting Officer.	-	-	-	7	14	-	220	480	10	227	494	10



No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1874.

Total employed in 1872.			Total Increase since 1872.			Total Decrease since 1872.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1874.	No.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
184	460	5	-	-	-	67	156	5	£1,600 was realized by sale of oysters since November last. No curing establishments exist in division, nor is curing carried on by individual fishermen. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of capture. Fishermen generally orderly. A spirit of emigration prevailing. Considers fishermen would remain at home if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately; they generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—nets for salmon, mackerel, herrings, pilchards, &c.; spillers for ground-fish; no trawling carried on. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good. Believes there can be no doubt that the shoals of mackerel, herrings, and pilchards appearing off Tralee Bay during the past summer were larger than that for twenty years previous. From personal observation of Ballyheigue Bay has no hesitation in saying that during the fine weather of summer it is at times literally alive with surface fish. States fishermen would be greatly benefited by the introduction of superior boats, and better nets and other gear, which would enable them to follow the fish to a greater distance from their immediate fishing grounds; that at present the men are more correctly farmers than fishermen, and only pursue the latter when the fish are reported on the coast, and farming operations do not interfere.	12
342	915	35	46	228	-	-	-	17	Coast of division unguarded from Mace Head to Keraun Point, thirty miles; Blackrock to Killeolgan Point, twenty-four miles; Killeolgan Point to Mucknish Castle, twenty-five miles; Blackhead to Lacklass Head, twelve and three-quarter miles; and the Arran Islands—from Port Murphy (North Arran) to North Rock—four and a half miles; and Middle Island (Innis-mam), six miles. Total, 102½ miles. Fisheries not improving. Fish generally captured—cod, ling, turbot, brist, soles, and mackerel. States that off Arran Islands there has been an increase in mackerel, sea, horse mackerel, pilchards, herrings, and gurnets. Considers fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly, and that fishermen have not suitable craft for capturing in deeper water than heretofore; that it is reported by chief boatman in charge of coast-guard at North Arran Island that the fishermen have not the means of fishing in deeper water except by hook and line; that James O'Flaherty, esq., J.P., built two boats, bought a train of nets, and paid a fisherman to come from the south of Ireland to teach the men of South Arran how to surround and take a shoal of fish; but the men only worked at it for one season, as it did not pay sufficiently; and that the boats and nets have now been idle for more than a year. States public oyster banks in Canes Bay are improving in supply; those in Oranmore and West Ballinana greatly improving in supply, but not improving at the Crushoe Bank. That spatting at Oranmore and Ballinamana was better than previous year, but not so at Canes Bay and Crushoe Bank. No new natural oyster banks have been discovered, and has no reason to believe there are any in division not worked. States steps have been taken to stock ground in Canes Bay where licences have been granted for the establishment of private beds. Price of oysters from Oranmore and West Ballinamana, 5s. to 7s. per hundred; those from Crushoe Bank, 12s. to 14s. per hundred. Oranmore and West Ballinamana oysters realized £340, but cannot ascertain the amount brought by sales from other banks. States no regular curing establishments exist; but a good deal of fish cured in North Arran by individual fishermen. No conflicts between fishermen pursuing different modes of capture; they are generally orderly. A spirit of emigration prevails amongst fishermen, but believes they would prefer remaining at home if they could make better livings; that all such fishermen that have the means combine farming and fishing. Modes of capture practised—herring nets, long lines, and hand lines. Trawlers have decreased since last year. Means of transit of fish to market for sale from Galway good, but from back parts of division not so. No improvement during the past year. States large shoals of mackerel and pilchards were seen off Arran Islands, but there were no adequate means for their capture.	13
1,220	3,228	22	-	-	-	385	102	11	No boats solely employed in fishing in this division—all boats registered only partially engaged in fishing, and some for a few days in the year only; otherwise the men engaged in farming and collecting seaweed for kelp. Unguarded portions of coast of division from Mason Island to Mace Head, four and a half miles; Mace Head to Moyrus Bay, three and a half miles; Moyrus Bay to Cashel, four miles; Cashel to Fishery Bridge, nine and a half miles; Gorteen Point to Murvey Point, five miles; Murvey Point to Point of Horn, four and a half miles; Silver Hill to Ballinane, four and a half miles; Slyne Head to Manning Bay, twelve miles; North of Streamstown Bridge to Fahey, six miles; Fahey to Aughris, ten miles; Killaries to Omey, Shark, and Boffin, sixteen miles; Renville Point to Killary, ten miles; Killaries to Roona Head, twelve miles; and Claggan to Dooghbeg, fourteen miles. Fisheries not improving. Ling, pollack, bream, plaice, gurnet, and cod most largely captured. States that during commencement of season large shoals of fish appeared off the coast of division, but bad weather coming on they disappeared. Fishermen on some parts of coast allege that fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly. Fishermen have not suitable craft for fishing in deeper water than they were formerly accustomed to. States no public oyster banks exist—all spatting worse last than previous year—on some parts none at all. No new banks lately discovered. Considers all banks in division are worked. One private bed, belonging to Mr. Kendall, largely stocked with oysters from Westport—£500 being laid out in oysters for this bed at Faul. Mr. Gun placed £500 worth on his bed in Westport Bay. General quality of oysters very good; prices vary, according to quality, 65s. per 1,000 and 40s. per barrel. About £500 at Westport and £1,467 15s. at Roundstone was realized by sale of oysters during the year. No curing establishments in division. A small quantity of fish cured by fishermen for the markets and for private use. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of capture. Fishermen quiet and orderly. A spirit of emigration prevails amongst fishermen. Does not consider they would remain at home if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately. They generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—hand and long lines, herring nets and lobster fishing. No trawlers. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good. States large shoals of herrings, sea, pilchards, and mackerel appeared off coast of division at various times during the year, but that fishermen are too poor to provide themselves with nets for capture. Suggests that fishermen be provided with fishing gear and nets on proper security, instead of advancing money, as in many instances the sureties are shopkeepers, and the money advanced is devoted to the payment of their debts instead of applied to fishing purposes.	14
236	459	43	-	35	-	9	-	33	States there are no boats within the limits of division wholly employed in fishing; that 227 boats are occasionally employed in fishing, and at other times collecting shell-fish, seaweed, carrying turf, passengers, or hauled up on the beach, and their crews employed farming, &c. &c. No portion of coast of division unguarded. Considers there is a slight improvement in the fisheries; that some of the fishermen having obtained a loan of money from a society in Dublin purchased nets, and caught a greater quantity of herrings and mackerel than had been taken for many years previous. Has made inquiries amongst the fishermen and coast population.	15



STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1873.			2nd Class employed in 1873.			3rd Class employed in 1873.			Total employed in 1873.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
16	Belmullet, .	From Doohooma Head to Butter Point, county Mayo.	Duke Yonge, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	600	-	180	600	-
17	Ballycastle (K).	From Brandy Point to Gap of Bartragh Island, county Mayo.	H. S. Mandeville, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	1	2	-	160	849	7	161	851	7
18	Pulleniva, .	Bartragh Island, county Mayo, to Coney's Island, county Sligo.	R. Bones, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	238	-	51	238	-
19	Sligo,	Strandhill Barracks, co. Sligo, to Donegal Abbey, county Donegal.	George T. Morrell, Lieut., R.N.	1	5	-	58	210	13	140	681	26	199	896	39



No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1874.

Total employed in 1872.			Total increase since 1872.			Total Decrease since 1872.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1874.	No.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
									and they all state there has not been any increase whatever in any kind of fish appearing off the coast of division; that old fishermen state the fish keep further out to sea than formerly, but that their only reason for stating so is that they don't see shoals of fish so often in-shore as formerly. States all the fishing boats within the limits of division are only fit for fishing along shore; that they are quite unfit for deep sea fishing; public oyster banks exist in Achill Sound. Oysters failing both in quality and quantity. Spatting worse than previous year. No new natural banks discovered. Considers there are no banks in division not worked. No steps taken to stock ground where licences have been granted for the establishment of private oyster beds. Taking quality of oysters into account price very good. About £600 realized by sales during the year. No curing establishments in division; little or no fish cured by individual fishermen; what is caught made use of by the fishermen, or sold in the fresh state. No conflicts between fishermen pursuing different modes of fishing, they being very quiet and orderly. A spirit of emigration prevails amongst the fishermen and coast population; is doubtful whether full employment would induce them to remain at home. The whole of the fishermen combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—hand lines and a few long lines and nets. No trawlers in division. Means of transit of fish to market for sale very bad, and no improvement during the past year. States several large shoals of herrings, mackerel, &c., were seen from two to three miles off the coast, but there were no adequate means to capture them.	
422	1,538	27	—	—	—	242	938	27	Coast of division unguarded from Belmullet to Glencastle River, two and a half miles. Fisheries not improving. Fish most largely captured—mackerel, herrings, cod, and ling. No increase in the quantity of any kind of fish appearing off coast of division. Considers fish are not keeping farther out to sea off coast of this division than heretofore; that fishermen have not suitable craft for capturing in deeper water than they were formerly accustomed to. States public oyster banks exist in Tramore Bay (2), Salna Bay (2), Broadhaven (1); not improving in supply or otherwise. Spatting worse than previous year. No new banks lately discovered. Does not consider there are any oyster banks in division not worked. No steps taken to stock ground licensed for establishment of private oyster beds. Price obtained for oysters, £1 10s. per barrel; amount realized by sale of oysters during the year, £1,000. No curing establishments in division, nor curing by individual fishermen. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of fishing. A spirit of emigration greatly prevailing; does not think fishermen would remain at home if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately. Fishermen generally combine farming with fishing. Fishing practised by nets and trawlers; the latter have decreased. No fish sent away for sale to market, but if it was, means of transit very bad, and no improvement during the past year. States nothing unusual in the way of large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared off coast of division during the year; that the people only fish for home consumption.	16
169	902	4	—	—	3	8	51	—	Boats only partially engaged in fishing; the men when not fishing employed in collecting seaweed, or on their land—nearly all fishermen having small holdings from one to five or six acres about Killala and Ballina; the men also assist to load and unload vessels, and do any jobs to enable them to support themselves and families. No portion of coast of division unguarded. Amount of fish taken during 1873 not so large as preceding years, more particularly in the Bay of Killala. Sole, fluke, red and gray gurnet and eodling principal descriptions of fish captured. Considers if anything there has been a decrease in the quantity of fish appearing off the coast of division, but cannot say whether they are keeping out to sea or not; that fishermen have not suitable craft for capturing in deeper water than they were formerly accustomed to. States there are no public oyster beds in division; but there are two private beds—one at Moyne and the other at Cartoon, belonging to Sir Charles Gore, bart., but he does not sell the oysters; that Mr. Little put down a number of small oysters at Kileummin, but they either died or were washed away by the heavy sea that breaks on that exposed part of the coast. No curing establishments in division. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of capture. Fishermen generally very orderly. A spirit of emigration prevails, but considers fishermen would remain at home if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately. Fishermen generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of capture practised chiefly long and short lines and spillots; only one trawler in division—a yacht belonging to Sir Charles Gore, bart., who only trawls occasionally for his own amusement, but does not sell the fish. Means of transit of fish to market for sale is by carts on the high way. No improvement during the past year; roads very bad. States shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared off the coast of division, but not in such large quantities as during the preceding three years. Is of opinion fishermen would have caught more fish if they had better means for their capture. Considers the only fishermen in division that would be benefited by larger boats would be those at the extreme limits—namely, those at Kileummin and Killala, and about Portacloy, Glengad, and Riuroe; the former having Killala Harbour, the latter Broadhaven Bay; that the boats on the other part are more suitable to this exposed part of the coast; but is of opinion that all the fishermen would be benefited by having better gear and nets for fishing, as to his knowledge, a good many herrings and mackerel were lost by the nets being either rotten or not strong enough.	17
56	270	—	—	—	—	5	32	—	Salmon fishery improving. Fish most largely captured—salmon and herring. Weather very unfavourable during the time herrings were known to be on the coast. No increase in the quantity of any kind of fish appearing off the coast. States it is considered by some fishermen that fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly, and that fishermen have not suitable craft for fishing in deeper water than they were formerly accustomed to. States there is one public oyster bank at Tanrago; supply not improving. Spatting about the same as previous year. No new natural banks lately discovered. Does not think there are any banks in division not worked; that no steps have been taken to cultivate ground where licences for the establishment of private beds have been granted. Quality of oysters very good; price from 8s. to 11s. per hundred. Does not know amount realized by sales during the year. No curing establishments exist in division, and no curing by fishermen, except for their own consumption. States a bad feeling exists between some of the fishermen at Inisherone; that there were one or two cases of injury to boats and nets, but was not satisfactorily proved; that fishermen are generally very orderly on all other parts of coast of division. No spirit of emigration prevailing amongst fishermen; they generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—nets and long lines; no trawlers in division. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good. States large shoals of herring and mackerel appeared off coast of division during the year, but there were no adequate means for their capture. Suggests that as the landing place at Inisherone is very bad, if a breakwater could be built it would benefit the fishermen very much.	18
193	961	38	6	—	1	—	65	—	Fishermen when not fishing engaged, some as pilots, and some farming and collecting seaweed, &c. States there are about sixty-one and a half miles of coast in division unguarded, viz., from Sligo Bridge to Strandhill Barracks, six miles (visited occasionally); Lower Rosses to Drumcliffe Bridge, five miles; Raehley to Culmore, seven miles (visited weekly); Streedagh to Rosheeragh Point, seven miles (visited weekly); Bunduff to Bundoran, six miles; Ballyshannon to Donegal Abbey, twenty miles; and to Tullaghan, ten miles. Fisheries not improving. Fish most largely captured—cod, ling, plaice, herrings, and mackerel. A great increase in the quantity of herrings appearing off coast of division. States cod, ling, and hake are certainly keeping much further out to sea than formerly; that fishermen have not suitable boats for capturing in deep water; and that best fishing grounds are now ten miles off shore, with a very exposed coast. No public oyster banks exist; but there is an extensive oyster fishery in the Sligo river, and another at Drumcliffe. Spatting worse at Sligo and better at Drumcliffe than previous year. No new natural banks discovered. No oyster banks in district not worked; but the Sligo banks greatly overworked, especially in the take of undersized oysters. Is of opinion that if a by-law be not passed prohibiting the taking of small oysters they will shortly disappear altogether. Ground licensed for the formation of private oyster beds has been stocked by laying down small oysters. Quality of oysters very good; amount realized by sales during the year about £700. No curing establishments in division, and very little private curing, as the fish is all sold to jobbers in the fresh state. No conflicts occurred between persons pursuing	19



## STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1873.			2nd Class employed in 1873.			3rd Class employed in 1873.			Total employed in 1873.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
20	Killybegs.	Donegal-quay to Lower Ferry, East, co. Donegal.	Francis Osburn, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	75	296	41	193	859	81	268	1,155	122
21	Dunfanaghy.	Gweebarra Bar to Whale Head, Lough Swilly, county Donegal.	E. C. Ball, Nav. Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	147	608	134	156	378	35	303	986	169
22	Caru.	Inch Embankment, Bun-crana, county Donegal, to Magilligan Point, south side of Lough Foyle, county Londonderry.	L. M. Malet, Commander, R.N.	5	20	-	249	1,420	14	69	362	1	323	1,802	15
23	Ballycastle (Antrim).	Bann Mouth, co. Londonderry, to Red Bay, county Antrim.	C. P. Boger, Commander, R.N.	-	-	-	122	430	7	36	106	5	158	536	12
24	Carrickfergus.	Jenning's Bridge, near Carron Point, to White Railings, near Belfast, county Antrim.	A. J. V. Collins, Commander, R.N.	1	6	1	25	74	-	10	22	-	36	102	1



No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1874.

Total employed in 1872.			Total Increase since 1872.			Total Decrease since 1872.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1874.	No.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
									different modes of fishing. Fishermen generally orderly. Emigration still prevailing amongst fishermen; does not think they would remain at home even if fully employed, as their sole object appears to be to earn enough money to enable them to join their friends in America. Fishermen generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised principally long and hand lines and nets; four trawlers in division, but they have not increased. Means of transit of fish to market for sale very good. States large shoals of herrings, mackerel, and sprats appeared off coast of division during the year, but that there were no adequate means for their capture. Considers if fishermen were better provided with boats and gear, and Rathley tidal harbour improved and deepened, fishermen would greatly increase, as at present, even in the best seasons, they are afraid to venture in their open boats far enough to sea to capture any large quantities of fish.	
279	1,449	167	-	-	-	11	294	45	No portion of coast unguarded. Fisheries not improving; less fish captured every year. Descriptions of fish captured—sprats, whiting, salmon, pollock, and herrings, cod, ling, lobsters, gurnet, and bream. An increase in the capture of sprats, and a decrease of other kinds of fish, except at Tribane, where a larger take of salmon than usual has been made. Cannot say if fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly; very few suitable craft in existence. No oyster fisheries in division. A curing establishment at Teelin; few or no fish cured there—no large quantities of fish captured. Decided falling off at Teelin in the capture of fish of all kinds during last year. Is unable to say what quantity of fish may be cured by individual fishermen, but probably a very large quantity in the course of the year; cannot give any approximate of the quantity. No conflicts between fishermen; they are peaceable and orderly, and deserve every encouragement on this account. Emigration very great, especially among young men. Were fish as plentiful as formerly, no doubt many would remain at home. Nearly all fishermen combine farming with fishing; fishing alone, on this part of the coast, would hardly support a man and his family. Trammel and long line fishing are the modes practised; the former capture mackerel, hake, and herring; the latter, cod and ling. Means of transit to market for sale of fish not good, the only means being by mail-car or hired conveyance; nearest railway about thirty miles off. No large shoals of fish appeared off this coast during the year. Would suggest better boats, and considers that no greater improvement for the more fully developing the fisheries on coast could be than a small steamer; it would not only be protection in bad weather to the boats, but would enable fishermen at once to send their fish to a good market. A small reward should be given to the most successful boat, and sheds for the boats and nets on the more exposed points of the coast would be of the greatest service; states, as it is, a vast quantity of nets, boats, and gear rot from constant exposure to wind, rain, and sun. Good piers erected at or near the larger fishing grounds would also be of the greatest use to the boats in bad weather overtaken by a storm.	20
277	781	57	26	205	112	-	-	-	Unguarded portions of coast are—Rutland—Falsoul to Dooley; Gweedore—Brelack to Bloodyforeland; Inishbofin—Bloodyforeland to Meenlara, and Drumnittin to Horn Head; Sheephaven—Horn Head to Little Horn Head; Mulroy—First Narrows to Fanad Light; Knockallon—Fanad Point to Cratloe Point; Rathmullin—none. Total, thirty-one miles. Fisheries not improving. Descriptions of fish most captured are cod and ling; haddock becoming scarce. No increase in the quantity of fish appearing off the coast of division. Believes fish are keeping further out to sea. Fishermen have not suitable means of capture. No oyster beds in this division—only a few rock oysters. Thinks oysters could be cultivated about Ards and Ballynass Harbour. No curing establishments in division. The Skerry men when they visit this part of the country cure their own fish. No conflicts between fishermen; they are orderly, but we have great trouble in getting them to mark their boats. A spirit of emigration among the fishermen; they would, if able to live, prefer to remain at home. Most of them hold small farms. Means of transit of fish to market not good, with exception of the Lough Swilly part, where they convey fish to Fahan and from thence to Londonderry by rail. Would suggest larger boats and better gear for portion of coast from Gweedore to Fanad.	21
304	1,454	23	19	348	-	-	-	8	Division unguarded from Londonderry to Down Hill, twenty-six miles. Fisheries less productive this year; codfish chiefly captured. No increase whatever in quantity of fish appearing off coast. Fish apparently keeping out much the same distance from the shore as in former years. Fishermen have not suitable craft for capture in deeper waters—they are the same they have had for years. One small oyster bed off Greencastle, one off Moville, and large bank off Sungles Point; the supply about same as former years. Spawning supposed to be about the same. No new beds discovered; no beds not worked. States steps have been taken to stock ground licensed at Fahan in Lough Swilly. Quality of oysters both from public and private beds very good; price this year about 8s. to 10s. per hundred. Could not say amount realized by sale of oysters. No curing establishments in this division; little or no curing by individuals. Fish sent to Glasgow and Liverpool by steamer. Fishermen are orderly and quiet. Numbers of fishermen emigrate; nearly all farm land as well as fish. Long line and horring nets are the modes of fishing carried on. Trawlers about the same number as in former years. Means of transit to market good. Steamers leave Derry daily for Glasgow, calling at Moville, and leave twice a week for Liverpool; also trains from Londonderry and Buncrana for Belfast and Dublin. No large shoals of fish have appeared off the coast of division this year. Has no suggestions to offer for benefit of the fisheries.	22
163	505	-	-	31	12	5	-	-	Coast of division unguarded from Ardilmies to Jenny's Bridge, eight miles. Fisheries not improving—much the same as last year. Cod, ling, and gray fish, or white pollock, ray and turbot are the descriptions most largely captured. Gray gurnet plentiful in summer, but not so much so as in former years. No increase in quantity of fish appearing off coast. Thinks it a mere matter of opinion that fish on some parts of coast are keeping further out to sea. If fish have struck out into deeper waters, why not follow them? why frequent the same ground and banks as before? Thinks it a vague idea. Boats same as heretofore used—open boats, four-oared, sprit sails, and they go a long distance from land; considers decked or half-decked boats would probably be more suitable for deep sea fishing, or when caught in a gale of wind; but such craft would draw too much water for the creeks where the fishermen land. No oyster beds in division. No new banks discovered. No curing establishments; all fish sold fresh, and sent (the choice kinds) to Glasgow and Liverpool. Fishermen generally orderly and peaceable. A spirit of emigration still prevailing among the fishermen; no doubt if fishing would provide them with means of living they would remain in Ireland. Fishermen nearly all carry on farming on a small scale as well as fishing. No trawling in this division; lines and nets used principally. Means of transit to market in some parts of division bad, as sixteen miles of road have to be travelled by cart before reaching the railway to Derry or Belfast; in several instances they meet the channel steamers by boat, and send their fish across channel to Glasgow and Liverpool. No improvement in the fisheries during the past year. No large shoals of fish have appeared off the coast of division, the quantity being very moderate. It would benefit many needy fishermen whose efforts, owing to the scarcity of the fish, sickness, and other unavoidable causes, who have not been successful, to be assisted in repairing their boats, and replacing their worn-out gear with new. Suggests the repairing of slips, piers, and landing places. At Ballycastle it would greatly facilitate the landing of fish and contribute much to the shelter and safety of fishing-boats if the natural pier or breakwater was raised higher and the slip repaired. It is the general and only recognised landing-place at Ballycastle or in its vicinity, and is frequented by all boats from Rathlin Island and the smaller ports to right and left of Ballycastle.	23
44	112	1	-	-	-	8	10	-	Coast of division unguarded from Larne Lighthouse to Magheramorne, about eight miles. No improvement in the fisheries—much the same as last year. Pollock principally captured at Larne, cod and flat fish at Carrickfergus. States officer at Glenarm thinks the allegation of the fishermen as to fish keeping further out to sea must be correct, but no other officer in that division alludes to it. No change in the description of boats, and probably they would not be suitable if it is a fact that the fish are keeping further out to sea. Oysters taken all over Belfast Lough; no improvement apparent in the capture. Spawning if anything rather better	24



## STATE OF the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1873.			2nd Class employed in 1873.			3rd Class employed in 1873.			Total employed in 1873.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
25	Donaghadee,	Tillysburn, near Belfast Lough (S.), co. Antrim, to Newcastle Quay, near Cloghy Bay, co. Down.	R. S. Hunt, Divisional Officer.	22	146	24	80	162	13	4	6	1	106	314	38
26	Strangford,	Newcastle Quay, North, near Cloghy Bay, to Sheepland Head, South, county Down.	James Pyper, Staff Commander, R.N.	2	16	2	124	241	-	-	-	-	126	257	2
27	Newcastle,	Gun's Island, Strangford, North, county Down, to River Foot, Kilkeel, South.	H. H. Washington, Commander, R.N.	29	187	13	92	366	22	25	58	3	146	611	38
28	Carlingford,	From River Foot, Kilkeel, North, county Down, to Maiden Tower, mouth of Boyne, South.	W. G. Gregory, Lieutenant, R.N.	19	119	12	199	935	12	119	343	8	337	1,397	32
29	Malahide,	Mouth of Boyne, county Louth, to Whip of the Waters, Clontarf, county Dublin.	F. S. D. Broughton, Commander, R.N.	53	225	24	26	91	4	19	40	12	98	356	40
				365	1,832	240	3,345	13,198	426	3,471	13,200	411	7,181	28,230	1077



No. 1—*continued.*

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1874.

Total employed in 1872.			Total Increase since 1872.			Total Decrease since 1872.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1874.	No.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
110	303	18	—	11	20	4	—	—	<p>this year. No natural oyster banks have been discovered. No steps taken to stock licensed beds. Does not consider there are any banks in division not worked. Quality of oysters from public beds very good; price 10s. to 12s. per hundred. Should say about £100 or £500 was realized by their sale. No curing establishments in district. Fishermen orderly. A spirit of emigration amongst fishermen, not great; the younger ones go to sea altogether, the elder men carrying on the fishing; probably more would remain if fishing were more profitable. Some of the farmers about Glenarm and Island Magee fish for their own use, but not for sale. At Glenarm, where no fishing carried on, there is plenty of employment in lime or iron ore works. About Glenarm, seine nets, long lines, and hand lines are used—no trawlers; at Larne, lines only; Island Magee, rods and lines for pollock, nets for herring—no trawlers; about Carrickfergus, trawling, long lines, and nets. Trawling at latter place slightly on the increase, but none at the other stations. Means of transit to market are good. At Glenarm shoals of mackerel, small pollock, and salmon visit the coast periodically, but less this year than formerly; probably the means for their capture are not adequate. Would suggest that probably if the fishermen had the means of purchasing larger boats and appliances, by means of loans or otherwise, they would be able to follow the shoals that appear into deeper water, which at present very few can do. Is not aware of anything else.</p>	25
38	80	3	88	177	—	—	—	—	<p>No portion of coast of division unguarded. Fisheries not improving. Fish most largely captured—cod, black pollock, and flat fish. No great increase in the quantity of fish appearing off coast of division. States general opinion seems to be that fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly, and that fishermen have only the same means for capture as heretofore. That one public oyster bank exists from Groomsport to Copland Island. Supply not improving. Spawning same as previous year. No new natural banks discovered. Does not consider there are any oyster banks in division not worked. No steps taken to cultivate ground where licences granted for the establishment of private oyster beds. Quality of oysters good; price from 6s. to 8s. per hundred. Amount realized by sales during the year not known. No curing establishments in division. No conflicts occurred between persons pursuing different modes of capture. A spirit of emigration prevails amongst the fishermen; they generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of capture usually practised—long line and nets (trawlers decreasing), and lobster pots. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good. States several small shoals of herrings, mackerel, and pilchards, &amp;c., appeared off coast of division during the year; that means of capture were adequate in the south, but not in the northern part of division. Considers that a small pier at Cloughy might be useful for landing fish.</p>	26
141	561	40	5	50	—	—	—	—	<p>No portion of coast of division unguarded. An improvement in herring fishing at Ardglass and Killough, Annalong. Also a greater number of haddock taken at Annalong and Leestown than during fifteen years previous. An increase in the quantity of mackerel, herring, and haddock appearing off coast of division. Considers fish are not keeping further out to sea than formerly. No alteration in description of fishing boats. States only oyster beds in division are from three to four miles off Annalong station—not worked; that they require working to remove accumulation that has collected; that a boat when dredging caught several hundred good oysters. States private oyster bed, licensed to Marquess of Downshire in Dundrum Bay, has been stocked. Quality of oysters off Annalong good; none sold. No curing establishments in division. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of fishing. Fishermen orderly and peaceable. No spirit of emigration prevailing. Fishermen generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—lines and nets; no trawlers. Means of transit of fish from all stations, except Leestown, good. Great improvement in transit at Annalong. States large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared off coast of division during year. Means of capture adequate. For benefit of fisheries would suggest that Annalong Harbour be enlarged and entrance deepened.</p>	27
*373	1,482	34	—	—	—	36	85	2	<p>No portion of coast of division unguarded. Herring fishing not improving, but long line fishing is. No increase in quantity of fish appearing off coast. Considers, as alleged by fishermen, that fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly. Fishermen have not suitable craft for capturing them in deeper water. The whole of Carlingford Lough is an oyster bed. The oyster fisheries not improving. Spawning much the same as last year. No new natural banks discovered. No oyster banks in division which are not worked. No steps taken to stock licensed beds. Quality of the oysters good; price, public beds, £3 per thousand; private beds, £4 10s. As far as could be ascertained, about £72 was realized by the sale of oysters from public beds, and about £45 from private. No curing establishments in division. Fishermen very orderly. Considers emigration to be on the decrease. Fishermen combine farming and fishing. Modes of fishing practised—herring fishing with nets, oyster dredging, long line fishing for cod, flat fish, &amp;c.; also mackerel, hand lines; no trawling. Means of transit to market for sale of fish good, and improved during past year by reason of the opening of the Dundalk and Greenore Railway. Shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared off the coast during the year, and large quantities captured. Has no suggestions to offer.</p>	28
108	486	43	—	—	—	10	130	3	<p>No portion of coast unguarded. Fisheries not improving. Herrings, cod, ling, skate, conger eel, flat fish, are the descriptions of fish most largely captured. No increase in quantity appearing off the coast of division. Does not consider the fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly, as stated by the fishermen; craft suitable for the capture. No public oyster banks in division. Oysters at Malahide 8s. per hundred. Three curing establishments at Rush, which are successful. Some curing carried on by individuals. Fishermen orderly. No emigration prevails among fishermen in division. In a few instances (not generally) small farming is combined with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—herring net fishing, trawling, long lines, lobster pots. Trawling not on the increase. Means of transit to market good. No shoals of fish, such as herrings, mackerel, pilchards, &amp;c., have appeared off coast of division. Has no suggestions to offer.</p>	30
7,914	30,197	1,114	229	1,230	194	1,062	3,197	231		
Gross Increase,			229	1,230	194					
Gross Decrease,						1,062	3,197	231		
Net Decrease,						833	1,967	37		

\* The total number of vessels, men, and boys enumerated in column for 1872, show the number employed in Carlingford and Dundalk districts, as both are now under the division of Carlingford.



## APPENDIX No. 2.—ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM COAST GUARD.

No.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Registering Officer.	Solely engaged in Fishing.									Nearly altogether employed in Fishing.									Only partially employed in Fishing.									TOTALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1	Dublin.	Commander J. F. Lenon.	94	381	85	49	207	10	30	40	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	



## APPENDIX No. 3.

RETURN showing the Number of Boats registered by the Collectors of Customs during the year 1873.

APPENDIX,  
Nos. 3, 4,  
and 5.

Registered by Collector of Customs at	FIRST CLASS.			SECOND CLASS.			THIRD CLASS.			TOTAL.		
	Boats.	Men.	Boys.	Boats.	Men.	Boys.	Boats.	Men.	Boys.	Boats.	Men.	Boys.
Wexford, . . .	21	126	—	214	1,017	12	55	234	—	290	1,377	12
Youghal, . . .	3	18	—	47	216	6	34	231	4	84	465	10
Cork, . . .	56	361	43	318	1,457	31	249	1,666	117	723	3,484	191
Westport, . . .	1	3	1	27	67	3	849	3,032	31	877	3,102	35
Belfast, . . .	45	296	13	198	691	2	39	106	1	282	1,093	16
Galway, . . .	7	23	7	532	1,788	33	588	2,020	10	1,127	3,831	50
Skibbereen, . . .	2	9	2	10	53	—	14	69	—	26	131	2
Waterford, . . .	23	97	13	177	700	14	40	149	—	240	946	27
Drogheda, . . .	1	5	—	46	248	2	10	27	8	57	280	10
Dublin, . . .	149	866	106	360	1,879	37	117	473	39	626	3,218	182
Sligo, . . .	1	5	—	141	720	99	392	2,092	132	534	2,817	231
Limerick, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	184	—	68	184	—
Tralee, . . .	11	40	2	173	832	—	342	1,656	—	526	2,528	2
Coleraine, . . .	—	—	—	117	422	6	35	103	4	152	525	10
Londonderry, . . .	31	9	—	413	1,746	59	170	401	13	614	2,156	72
Dundalk, . . .	—	—	—	43	182	1	2	12	—	45	194	1
New Ross, . . .	1	5	—	65	229	10	26	75	6	92	309	16
Newry, . . .	36	239	33	190	825	59	146	433	6	372	1,497	98
Ballina, . . .	—	—	—	1	3	—	183	1,068	7	184	1,071	7
Total, . . .	388	2,102	220	3,072	13,075	374	3,459	14,031	378	6,919	29,208	972

## APPENDIX, No. 4.

HOWTH.—ABSTRACT of Returns of Herring Fishing, between the 1st June, 1873, and the 9th November, 1873, furnished and authenticated by Chief Officer of Coast Guard at Howth.

DATE. Week ending—	Average daily Number of Boats employed.				Number of Mease of 635 fish each.	Average price per Mease.	Gross Receipts.	Number of days Employed.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Cornish.	Scotch.	Manx.	Irish.					
1873.									
June 7, . . .	—	25	—	—	136	£ s. d. 1 10 8	£ s. d. 208 10 6	5	Small mixed fish.
„ 14, . . .	—	31	1	15	1,227	1 12 5½	1,989 12 6	5	Prime fish.
„ 21, . . .	5	43	2	64	3,040	0 17 5	2,648 2 0	5	Good fish.
„ 28, . . .	36	44	3	66	4,950	1 10 5½	7,534 7 6	5	Do. some mixed fish.
July 5, . . .	87	40	4	70	6,695	1 10 11	10,352 0 0	5	Do. Do.
„ 12, . . .	141	40	3	69	4,020	1 7 0½	5,503 0 0	5	Mixed fish.
„ 19, . . .	145	46	—	89	7,690	1 6 1½	10,056 10 0	5	Do. some good.
„ 26, . . .	129	36	—	93	7,600	1 5 8	9,772 15 0	5	Good fish.
August 2, . . .	147	38	—	119	9,530	1 6 11	12,826 5 0	6	Do. and mixed.
„ 9, . . .	41	15	—	42	1,645	0 19 4½	1,595 12 6	5	Some good, bad, and mixed qualities.
„ 16, . . .	12	4	—	19	1,886	0 17 10½	1,684 19 6	5	Mixed fish—some good.
„ 23, . . .	5	4	—	26	975	1 6 0½	1,269 10 0	5	Do. Do.
„ 30, . . .	2	—	—	4	21	2 0 6	42 10 6	2	Some good and some small fish.
September 6, . . .	3	1	1	32	1,280	1 2 9	1,457 0 0	5	Mixed fish.
„ 13, . . .	2	1	—	20	1,133	1 2 0½	1,249 9 6	5	Do. and small.
„ 20, . . .	1	—	1	6	220	1 10 10½	339 12 6	3	Do.
„ 27, . . .	1	1	1	11	335	1 0 1½	336 16 0	5	Do. and small.
October 4, . . .	—	1	7	23	1,094	1 3 0	1,257 19 0	4	Do.
„ 11, . . .	—	2	13	30	1,233	0 17 1½	1,056 4 0	3	Do.
„ 18, . . .	—	4	57	75	10,835	0 12 5½	6,748 17 6	6	Do.
„ 25, . . .	—	1	21	8	484	0 16 1½	355 0 0	4	Do.
November 1, . . .	—	2	83	31	6,585	0 11 6½	3,800 15 0	6	Do. and small.
„ 8, . . .	—	1	58	20	1,408	0 10 10	762 16 0	4	No boats out.
„ 15, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
„ 22, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
„ 29, . . .	—	—	1	3	235	0 10 3½	121 5 0	4	Small fish and mixed quality.
December 6, . . .	—	—	—	4	375	0 10 9	201 10 0	5	Do. do.
Totals, . . .	—	—	—	—	74,632	—	88,170 18 6	117	
Daily average for the 117 days worked, . . .	34	16	11	41	638	1 2 3½	710 17 3	—	

## APPENDIX, No. 5.

ARDGLASS HARBOUR.—ABSTRACT of Herring Fishery for the Season of 1873 (which commenced on the 23rd May and ended on 8th October, 1873).

Month ending	Highest Number of Boats, any one Night, Irish, Scotch, and Manx.	Highest Number of Mease caught any one Night per Boat.	Total caught for the Month.	Highest Price during the Month per Mease.	Average Price per Mease.	Total Amount realized.	Number of Days out.
May 31st, . . .	7	3½	29½	£ s. d. 1 5 0	£ s. d. 0 15 7	£ s. d. 23 1 6	6
June 28th, . . .	105	71	5,973½	1 7 6	1 0 8	5,979 15 0	20
July 31st, . . .	224	96	14,844	1 8 0	1 3 0	17,495 4 6	18
August 27th, . . .	106	87	6,941	1 6 6	0 17 2	5,968 3 0	16
September 30th, . . .	40	93	1,702½	1 8 6	0 16 9	1,432 13 3	14
October 8th, . . .	7	20	66	1 0 0	0 18 6	61 4 0	2
Total for Season, . . .			29,376			£30,960 1 3	

NOTE.—The Herring Fishery this year was not so good as in former years, the weather being rather unfavourable, but the prices were generally better. The fleet of fishing vessels consisted of Irish, Manx, and Scotch boats—the greater number being Scotch. There was a sufficient number of buyers at all times, and large quantities were cured on the quay for exportation.

29556 6/7.15.6 5.11.8  
1-5-11 1.17-3  
12.5



APPENDIX, No. 6.

APPENDIX, Nos. 6 and 7. ABSTRACT of Returns of Herring Fishing off Kilkeel, Warrenpoint, Greenore, and Carlingford, between the 7th June, 1873, and 15th November, 1873, furnished and authenticated by Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard, Carlingford Division.

DATE. Week ending.	Average daily Number of Boats employed.				Number of Mease of 635 fish.	Average price per Mease of 635 fish.	Gross Receipts.	Number of days Employed.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Cornish.	Scotch.	Manx.	Irish.					
June 7, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	£ s. d. 1 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	£ s. d. 34 8 6	2	
„ 14, . . . . .	-	-	-	9	252	0 19 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	241 1 6	6	
„ 21, . . . . .	-	-	-	9	703	0 18 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	643 5 0	6	
„ 28, . . . . .	1	-	1	12	686	0 19 0	651 19 6	6	
July 5, . . . . .	1	-	2	13	488	1 3 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	578 15 0	4	
„ 12, . . . . .	6	2	2	23	344	1 4 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	419 3 0	4	
„ 19, . . . . .	5	-	1	19	420 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 5 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	535 13 6	5	
„ 26, . . . . .	2	1	-	22	727	1 4 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	893 5 6	6	
August 2, . . . . .	5	-	-	22	871	1 6 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1,037 16 0	5	A considerable quantity of this week's capture purchased at sea by a steamer.
„ 9, . . . . .	8	2	2	34	1,807	0 18 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1,638 9 0	5	
„ 16, . . . . .	7	2	1	27	2,002	0 12 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1,247 6 0	5	
„ 23, . . . . .	7	-	1	23	697	1 1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	732 17 0	5	
„ 30, . . . . .	-	-	-	6	146	1 6 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	191 10 0	3	
September 6, . . . . .	-	-	-	13	1,115	1 2 2	1,235 6 0	6	Many fishermen have left this coast owing to the bad fishing season here.
„ 13, . . . . .	-	-	2	20	905	0 18 8	845 3 0	6	
„ 20, . . . . .	-	-	-	12	653	1 1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7,013 5 0	6	
„ 27, . . . . .	-	1	2	14	449	1 0 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	458 16 0	6	
October 4, . . . . .	-	-	1	11	495	1 1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	513 4 6	5	Small, mixed, and good fish.
„ 11, . . . . .	-	-	2	4	207	0 18 10	195 1 0	4	
„ 18, . . . . .	-	-	-	6	273	0 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	229 13 6	6	
„ 25, . . . . .	-	-	-	3	14	0 17 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 0 0	2	
November 1, . . . . .	-	-	2	2	316	0 16 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	267 19 0	3	
„ 8, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	84	0 11 0	46 4 0	4	
„ 15, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	2	0 17 6	1 15 0	1	
	-	-	-	-	13,690	-	13,349 16 6	111	

APPENDIX, No. 7.

ARKLOW.

ABSTRACT of Returns of HERRING FISHING between 6th June, 1873, and 21st December, 1873, furnished and authenticated by the Chief Officer of Coast Guard at Arklow.

DATE. Week ending.	Average Daily Number of Boats Employed.	Number of Mease of 635 fish.	Average price per Mease of 635 fish.	Gross Receipts.	Number of days em- ployed.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Irish.					
June 6, . . . . .	44	30	£ s. d. 2 3 8	£ s. d. 65 10 0	4	Sold by the hundred.
„ 13, . . . . .	171	7,015	1 1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7,499 0 0	7	
„ 20, . . . . .	219	16,020	0 13 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10,516 0 0	8	
„ 28, . . . . .	236	2,620	1 9 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3,911 0 0	6	
July 5, . . . . .	126	3,740	1 9 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5,460 0 0	6	
„ 12, . . . . .	60	169	1 11 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	265 10 0	5	Fresh gale.
„ 19, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	No fishing; boats proceeded to Howth.
„ 26, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	Do. do.
August 2, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	Do. do.
„ 9, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	Do. do.
„ 16, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	Do. do.
„ 23, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	Do. do.
„ 30, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	Do. do.
September 6, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	Do. do.
„ 13, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	Do. do.
„ 20, . . . . .	16	204	0 13 4	136 0 0	7	Small boats; fish sold by the hundred; large boats away to the north.
„ 26, . . . . .	106	1,200	0 16 2	970 0 0	7	
November 2, . . . . .	123	3,840	0 12 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2,391 0 0	7	
„ 9, . . . . .	106	1,100	0 9 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	502 10 0	3	
„ 16, . . . . .	107	420	0 13 5	282 0 0	4	
„ 23, . . . . .	112	950	0 15 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	724 0 0	5	
„ 30, . . . . .	303	1,660	0 11 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	963 0 0	3	
December 7, . . . . .	80	740	0 8 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	319 0 0	7	
„ 14, . . . . .	79	620	0 12 8	393 0 0	7	
„ 21, . . . . .	40	690	0 12 0	443 10 0	6	
	-	41,018	-	34,841 0 0	92	



## APPENDIX, No. 8.

APPENDIX,  
No. 8.

## LIST of LICENCES GRANTED to Plant OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1873.

Date of Licence.		Persons to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.		
				A.	R.	P.
1846,	5th November,	W. H. Carter, esq.	Tramore Bay, county Mayo,	19	1	11
1848,	9th June,	F. H. Downing,	Off Daurus Point, county Kerry,	3	2	28
1849,	24th February,	R. T. Evanson,	Dunmanus Bay, county Cork,	19	0	10
1851,	5th February,	John Mahony, esq.	Estuary of Kenmare River, county Kerry,	165	2	0
	5th February,	Rev. Denis Mahony,	Estuary of Kenmare River, county Kerry,	147	2	0
1852,	17th November,	Thomas White, esq.	Ballisodare Bay, county Sligo,	132	1	26
	17th November,	John C. Garvey, esq.	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	108	3	33
1853,	22nd September,	J. O. Woodhouse, esq.	Mulroy Bay, county Donegal,	63	0	26
1854,	1st July,	Burton Bindon, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	51	3	10
	15th November,	Hon. David Plunket,	Killary Harbour, county Mayo,	288	0	0
	15th November,	J. K. Boswell, esq.	Ballyconnelly Bay, county Galway,	233	0	0
1855,	18th July,	John Richards, esq.	Blacksod Bay, county Mayo,	90	0	0
1856,	30th July,	Lord Charles P. P. Clinton,	Bear Haven, county Cork,	45	0	0
	21st August,	William Foreman, esq.	Ardbear Bay, county Galway,	90	2	0
1857,	7th August,	Thomas Eccles, esq.	Glengariffe Harbour, county Cork,	9	1	0
1858,	15th February,	Rev. A. Magee,	Streamstown and Cleggan Bays, co. Galway,	277	0	0
	15th February,	A. C. Lambert, esq.	Killary Harbour, county Galway,	114	0	0
1860,	3rd February,	Rev. R. H. Wall,	Mannin and Ardbear Bays, county Galway,	348	0	0
	3rd February,	Knight of Kerry,	Valencia Harbour, county Kerry,	78	0	0
	3rd February,	Captain W. Houston,	Killary Harbour, county Mayo,	43	0	0
	13th February,	William M'Cormick, esq.	Achill Sound, county Mayo,	149	0	0
	11th May,	Edward Browne, esq.	Ballinakill Harbour, county Galway,	223	0	0
	4th October,	M. C. Cramer, esq.	Oyster Haven, county Cork,	20	0	0
	9th October,	Ebenezer Pike, esq.	Lough Mahon, Estuary of Lee, county Cork,	47	0	0
	14th November,	William Pike, esq.	Achill Sound, county Mayo,	1,676	0	0
1861,	10th January,	William Forbes, esq.	Meenwish Bay, county Galway,	225	0	0
1862,	14th February,	Robert W. C. Reeves, esq.	Clonderlaw Bay, county Clare,	112	0	0
	3rd March,	James Walker, esq.	Belfast Lough, Carrickfergus,	137	0	0
	6th March,	Edmund Power, esq.	Tramore Bay, county Waterford,	270	0	0
1863,	29th May,	George Clive, esq., M.P.	Achill Sound, county Mayo,	489	0	0
1864,	2nd February,	Lord Fortescue,	Tramore Bay, county Waterford,	83	0	0
	5th April,	Lord Wallscourt,	Galway Bay, county Galway,	1,770	0	0
	10th June,	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, M.P.	Poulnasherry Bay, county Clare,	190	0	0
	10th June,	A. W. Wyndham, esq.	Newport Bay, county Mayo,	80	0	0
	30th September,	Captain George Austin,	Westport Bay, county Mayo,	194	0	0
	31st October,	John Kendall, esq.	Ardbear and Mannin Bays, county Galway,	236	0	0
	31st October,	Robert T. Atkins, esq.	Lough Hyne, county Cork,	25	0	0
	31st October,	R. E. L. Athy, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway,	100	0	0
	31st October,	P. M. Lynch, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway,	320	0	0
	11th November,	A. Bonte, esq.	Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford,	65	0	0
	11th November,	J. R. Dower, esq.	Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford,	27	0	0
	31st December,	Captain W. F. Barry,	Glandore Harbour, county Cork,	68	0	0
	31st December,	C. P. Archer, esq.	Ballinakill Harbour, county Galway,	48	0	0
	31st December,	T. Young Prior, esq.	Ballinakill Harbour, county Galway,	90	0	0
	31st December,	P. Macauley, esq.	Ballinakill and Barnaderg Bays, co. Galway,	150	0	0
	31st December,	Colonel F. A. K. Gore,	Killala Bay, county Mayo,	375	0	0
1865,	13th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	190	0	0
	13th April,	Sir Robert Gore Booth,	Drumcliff Bay, county Sligo,	148	3	0
	12th May,	Lord Baron Ventry,	Dingle Harbour, county Kerry,	130	0	0
	2nd November,	Law Life Assurance Society,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	118	0	0
	2nd November,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	25	0	0
	1st December,	Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale,	Shores of Achill Island, county Mayo,	125	0	0
	1st December,	Thomas M'Carthy Collins, esq.	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	75	0	0
	1st December,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	26	0	0
	1st December,	John Obins Woodhouse, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	54	0	0
	1st December,	Captain Acheson,	Ballinakill Harbour, county Galway,	18	0	0
	1st December,	Richard J. Verschoyle, esq.	Ballisodare Bay, county Sligo,	54	0	0
	1st December,	Richard Mahony, esq.	Kenmare Estuary, county Kerry,	30	0	0
	1st December,	Mr. Robert M'Keown,	Killary Harbour,	61	0	0
1866,	20th April,	William Dargan, esq.	Wexford Harbour,	70	0	0
	20th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	270	0	0
	21st April,	Miss Anne Fowler,	Blacksod Bay, county Mayo,	11	0	0
	4th June,	John Obins Woodhouse, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	42	0	0



## LIST of LICENCES GRANTED to Plant OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1873.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.		
			A.	R.	P.
1867,	15th June,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliff Bay, county Sligo,	87	0 0
	10th July,	Horatio Hamilton Townsend, esq.	Skull Harbour, county Cork,	230	0 0
	10th July,	Thomas Sandes, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	780	0 0
	10th July,	Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson,	Blacksod Bay, county Kerry,	100	0 0
	10th July,	M. J. C. Longfield, esq.	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	310	0 0
	10th July,	Thomas Kirkwood, esq.	Saleen Harbour, county Mayo,	17	0 0
	10th July,	Richard D. Kane, esq.	Howth Strand, county Dublin,	36	0 0
	10th July,	Christopher T. Redington, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway,	650	0 0
	10th July,	Mrs. Elizabeth Bury,	Lough Mahon, county Cork,	70	0 0
	10th July,	Rev. Nicholas Martin,	Trawbreaga Bay, county Donegal,	90	0 0
	15th July,	John Smyth, esq.	Midleton River, county Cork,	10	2 0
	15th July,	Stephen E. Collis, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	212	0 0
	15th July,	Thomas Hicks, esq.	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	45	0 0
	16th July,	Robert W. C. Reeves, esq.	River Shannon, county Clare,	30	0 0
	24th July,	Francis J. Graham, esq.	Barnaderg Bay, county Galway,	90	0 0
1868,	31st January,	William Hart, esq.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	790	0 0
	11th February,	Richard Lyons, esq.	Midleton River, county Cork,	15	0 0
	11th February,	Charles Sandes, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	56	0 0
	13th March,	Stephen Browne, esq.	Dunmanus Bay, county Cork,	9	0 0
	13th March,	Colonel Edward Cooper,	Ballisodare Bay, county Sligo,	190	0 0
1869,	13th February,	Henry Herbert,	Kenmare Bay,	20	0 0
	13th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Adrigole Harbour,	18	0 0
	13th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Glengariffe Harbour,	60	0 0
	4th March,	John P. Nolan,	Ard Bay,	290	0 0
	11th March,	Richard J. Mahony,	Kenmare Bay,	46	0 0
	11th March,	Thomas Kingston Sullivan,	Kenmare Bay,	195	0 0
	15th March,	John W. Payne,	Bantry Bay,	51	0 0
	14th June,	John W. Stratford,	Killala Bay,	31	0 0
	14th June,	Mrs. Catherine Browne,	Courtmacsherry Bay,	60	0 0
	14th June,	William Little,	Killala Bay,	190	0 0
	10th September,	Lord Clermont,	Carlingford Lough,	46	0 0
	10th September,	Henry W. Meredith,	Sligo Bay,	20	0 0
	10th September,	Owen Wynne,	Sligo Bay,	77	0 0
	10th September,	Owen Wynne,	Sligo Bay,	53	0 0
1870,	12th March,	R. J. Verschoyle,	Ballisodare Bay,	13	2 0
1871,	22nd March,	Earl of Bantry and T. J. Leaby,	Berhaven,	122	0 0
	27th March,	Earl of Bantry,	Ardgroom Harbour,	240	0 0
	27th March,	Thomas Hicks,	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	30	0 0
	22nd April,	Agnes M. Nicholson,	Sligo Bay,	52	2 10
	24th April,	Ed. Park,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	22	0 0
	24th April,	Martin Cunnawn,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	2	2 10
	24th April,	Michael Cunnawn,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	2	1 10
	1st July,	Arthur Hamill, esq., q.c.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	144	0 0
	15th July,	Sir James Stewart, bart.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	106	2 21
	27th July,	F. Mansfield, esq.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	25	1 0
	9th October,	Marquis of Downshire,	Dundrum Bay,	32	0 2
	26th December,	Major Scott,	Barnaderg Bay,	390	3 0
	26th December,	Colin Hugh Thomson,	Killery Bay,	201	2 0
1872,	9th February,	W. and J. St. George,	Galway Bay,	810	0 0
	25th May,	W. Pike,	Achill Sound,	308	2 20
	21st June,	Lord Bandon,	Dunmanus Bay,	132	3 31½
	3rd July,	J. Rowan,	Achill Sound,	43	3 0
	14th October,	S. R. Townsend,	Rincolisky Harbour, Roaringwater Bay,	240	3 30
	16th December,	W. O. McCormick,	Rathfran Bay,	95	1 32
1873,	24th February,	R. J. Verschoyle,	Ballisodare Bay, county Sligo,	114	0 20
	3rd March,	Isabella Letitia Eccles,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	29	1 3
	6th March,	Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Longfield,	Cork Harbour,	22	2 30
	6th March,	Thomas Hicks,	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	145	0 30
	14th June,	Robert M'Cowen,	Barrow Harbour, county Kerry,	84	1 26
	1st December,	Benjamin Whitney,	Blacksod Bay, county Mayo,	81	1 17
	8th December,	Mary Fegan,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	26	2 7
	31st December,	Gillman Browne,	Ballynakill Bay, county Galway,	73	3 5
Total,				18,512	2 8½



## OYSTER FISHERIES—QUERIES No. 1.

## APPENDIX No. 9.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds.

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 1—5th November, 1846. Tramore Bay, County Mayo. Granted to W. H. Carter. Lessee—James Gallagher.	LICENCE No. 6—5th February, 1851. Estuary of Kenmare River, County Kerry. Granted to Rev. Denis Mahony.	LICENCE No. 11—15th November, 1854. Killary Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to Hon. David Plunket. Present owner—T. C. MacDonnell.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed? 2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed? 3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? 4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description? 5. What was the result of your first operations? 6. Have you ever collected spat on your bed; and if so, when and in what quantity? 7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work? 8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate? 9. Was the spatting this year good? 10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success? 11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	The boundaries of this bed cannot be clearly defined.	No attempt has ever been made to cultivate this bed, and there are scarcely any oysters on it. The present proprietor, Richard Mahony, esq., intends to turn part of it to account now.	Not being long in possession of the oyster bed I have up to the present only had some boats employed removing mussel shell-fish, which are considered injurious to the cultivation of oysters; and I have cleared away some mud and clay which were washed from the hills by the mountain streams. I purpose, however, proceeding at once to lay an additional stock of oysters on the bed for breeding purposes.
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 19—3rd February, 1860. Mannin and Ardhear Bays, County Galway. Granted to Rev. R. H. Wall. Present owner—Walter S. Wall.	LICENCE No. 20—3rd February, 1860. Valentia Harbour, County Kerry. Granted to Knight of Kerry.	LICENCE No. 22—13th February, 1860. Achill Sound, County Mayo. Granted to William M'Cormick.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed? 2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed? 3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? 4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description? 5. What was the result of your first operations? 6. Have you ever collected spat on your bed; and if so, when and in what quantity? 7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work? 8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate? 9. Was the spatting this year good? 10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success? 11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	No replies received, notwithstanding repeated applications.	Abandoned—ground unsuitable.	No replies received, notwithstanding repeated applications.
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 25—9th October, 1860. Lough Mahon, Estuary of Lee, Co. Cork. Granted to Ebenezer Pike.	LICENCE No. 27—10th January, 1861. Meenwish Bay, County Galway. Granted to William Forbes.	LICENCE No. 29—3rd March, 1862. Belfast Lough, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim. Granted to James Walker.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed? 2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed? 3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? 4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description? 5. What was the result of your first operations? 6. Have you ever collected spat on your bed; and if so, when and in what quantity? 7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work? 8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate? 9. Was the spatting this year good? 10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success? 11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	With respect to the report on the success of the oyster beds, which a licence was granted to me, the channel has not done changing yet, so that the mud has destroyed any oysters that were put down. This has been caused by the embankment made for the railway in changing the run of the tide. There are very fine mussels to be had under the railway bridge.	Abandoned.	I have your favour of 21st inst., addressed to Mr. James Walker, for whom I am agent, in reference to the oyster fisheries. Referring to previous correspondence on the same subject, I beg to say that Mr. Walker is still in Natal, where he has been since May, 1864; and in his absence nothing has been done yet towards developing the slob for the purpose of oyster beds, as granted by the licence of 3rd March, 1862.



APPENDIX No. 9.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 39—31st October, 1864. Galway Bay, County Galway. Granted to R. E. L. Athy.	LICENCE No. 42—11th November, 1864. Dungarvan Harbour, County Waterford. Granted to J. R. Dower.	LICENCE No. 48—13th April, 1865. Clew Bay, County Mayo. Granted to the Most Hon. Marquess of Sligo. Lessee—Lord John Browne.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed? 2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed? 3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? 4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description? 5. What was the result of your first operations? 6. Have you ever collected spat on your bed; and if so, when and in what quantity? 7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work? 8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate? 9. Was the spatting this year good? 10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success? 11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	Abandoned.	I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular of 21st inst., and have to inform you that the query sheet sent me on 6th ult. has been mislaid. I have done nothing with regard to the oyster licence, which has been cancelled or given up.	Abandoned.
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 63—20th April, 1866. Clew Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Most Hon. the Marquess of Sligo. Lessee—Lord John Browne.	LICENCE No. 73—10th July, 1867. Galway Bay, County Galway. Granted to William and J. St. George.	LICENCE No. 76—10th July, 1867. Trawbreaga Bay, County Donegal. Granted to Rev. Nicholas Martin.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed? 2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed? 3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? 4. Were any collectors used for catchingspat; and if so, of what description? 5. What was the result of your first operations? 6. Have you ever collected spat on your bed; and if so, when and in what quantity? 7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work? 8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate? 9. Was the spatting this year good? 10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success? 11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	Abandoned.	Licence revoked by order, dated 26th January, 1872.	Abandoned.
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 119—14th October, 1872. Rincolisky Harbour, Roaringwater Bay, County Cork. Granted to S. R. Townsend.	LICENCE No. 120—16th December, 1872. Rathfran Bay, County Mayo. Granted to William O. M'Cormick.	LICENCE No. 121—24th February, 1873. Ballisodare Bay, County Sligo. Granted to R. J. Verschoyle.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed? 2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed? 3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? 4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description? 5. What was the result of your first operations? 6. Have you ever collected spat on your bed; and if so, when and in what quantity? 7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work? 8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate? 9. Was the spatting this year good? 10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success? 11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	No replies received, notwithstanding repeated applications.	1. Following March. 2. Sent to Belmullet. Could not get stock satisfactory. 3. None. 4. — 5. — 6. — 7. — 8. — 9. — 10. — 11. Would be glad to obtain services of a competent man to farm and carry out the culture, at a fair remuneration.	Nothing has yet been done on this grant.



## FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—*continued*.

LICENCE No. 52—2nd November, 1865. Clew Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Law Life Association.	LICENCE No. 55—1st December, 1865. Roaringwater Bay, County Cork. Granted to Thomas M'Carthy Collins.	LICENCE No. 56—1st December, 1865. Clew Bay, County Mayo. Granted to the Most Hon. Marquess of Sligo. Lessee—Lord John Browne.	LICENCE No. 62—20th April, 1866. Wexford Harbour. Granted to William Dargan.
Abandoned.	No replies received, notwithstanding repeated applications.	Abandoned.	Abandoned.
LICENCE No. 115—9th February, 1872. Galway Bay, County Galway. Granted to Wm. and J. St. George.	LICENCE No. 116—25th May, 1872. Achill Sound, County Mayo. Granted to William Pike.	LICENCE No. 117—21st June, 1872. Dunmanus Bay, County Cork. Granted to Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bandon.	LICENCE No. 118—3rd July, 1872. Achill Sound, County Mayo. Granted to James Rowan.
No replies received, notwithstanding repeated applications.	Soon after I obtained the licence my attention was drawn to the terms of sale of Mr. W. M'Cormack's property in Carrowne, in which he tried to obtain the fee-simple of part of the licensed grounds. I attended in Dublin in November, 1873, and had his claim disallowed. Owing to this only a small portion of the ground was laid.	From the Atlantic Ocean an immense quantity of sea-weed, known as sea-cotton, has been washed into Dunmanus Bay and destroyed the oyster beds in a great measure. An effort must be made to remove the weed before it would be prudent to replant oysters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About the 11th January, 1873.</li> <li>By planting oysters thereon.</li> <li>A few hundreds of small oysters.</li> <li>Three; small description.</li> <li>—</li> <li>None.</li> <li>Three occasionally for catching spat and other purposes, and one employed yearly taking care of the bed. The above are employed generally from September to about March, as I require them.</li> <li>I could not say.</li> <li>Cannot say.</li> <li>I cannot say as yet, but my undertaking may prove satisfactory.</li> <li>None.</li> </ol>
LICENCE No. 122—3rd March, 1873. Milk Haven, County Sligo. Granted to Mrs. J. L. Eccles.	LICENCE No. 123—6th March, 1873. Cork Harbour, County Cork. Granted to Lieut.-Col. W. H. Longfield.	LICENCE No. 124—6th March, 1873. Roaringwater Bay, County Cork. Granted to Thomas Hicks.	LICENCE No. 125—14th June, 1873. Barrow Harbour, County Kerry. Granted to Robert M'Cowan.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When I received the licence on 10th of June last.</li> <li>Planting fascines and putting oysters under them.</li> <li>Large and small, as they could be gathered on the bed.</li> <li>Yes—fascines.</li> <li>Unsuccessful.</li> <li>None.</li> <li>Two constantly—twelve men in the summer planting oysters and fascines.</li> <li>The men say there are a good number, but they differ as to the number.</li> <li>No.</li> <li>Trespass on the bed, strength of the current, and the cold during the summer.</li> <li>I am now going to plant the bed and place collectors, having engaged a man who, I expect, will be successful.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following September.</li> <li>Laying down oysters, and staking ground.</li> <li>About 20,000—some full-grown—greater quantity small.</li> <li>At present only a few stakes and tiles.</li> <li>Cannot give any idea at present.</li> <li>Never.</li> <li>A couple of men have occasionally been employed laying oysters and staking.</li> <li>About 20,000 oysters. Have not observed spat.</li> <li>Don't know.</li> <li>Have not had time to test it.</li> <li>Did not commence at bed until end of September last; found it difficult to get men to work on account of the cold. Considered it better postpone any further work until April.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the 27th September, 1873.</li> <li>On the 27th Sept., 1873, I deposited a laying of 5,080 young oysters; and on 29th Sept., 1873, a laying of 2,500 do.; a laying of 2,500 do.; a laying of 3,150 do.; a laying of 2,500 do.; a laying of 2,500 do. Total, 6 layings, of 18,230 young oysters apparently mostly two years old.</li> <li>18,230 young oysters, as stated above in reply to query 2.</li> <li>Yes, of slate about the size of tiles, with lime coating on both sides. I intend laying down some more in the spring, with any oyster shells and old iron I can collect.</li> <li>Not known at present.</li> <li>Never.</li> <li>Three boatmen and a boat employed for laying down oysters—to dredge over the beds to ascertain state of the bottom as to weeds, and in summer time to drive away star-fish or five-fingers, and to put down and remove buoys, for tarring, painting and replacing them.</li> <li>I don't know the quantity of spat on account of the depth of water, but I have laid down on this grant 18,230 young oysters up to the present time, which, from their scarcity, cost £2 per 1,000 count, besides carriage from Cork.</li> <li>Being absent on the Continent, I cannot say.</li> <li>I have not yet tested it by taking up any oysters.</li> <li>In December last I killed and put down an old cow on one of the most conveniently situated layings of this grant. I am trying my best, but I fear the wildness of this coast, and the depth of water are against me.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50,000 were laid down on bed before licence was granted, say in March and April, 1873.</li> <li>Only laid upon the bed.</li> <li>50,000 as above were laid in the Spring of 1873, and about 50,000 more has been laid in November and December, same year; size from 1 inch to 2½ inches.</li> <li>There could not be any spat before this. What kind of collectors would you recommend?</li> <li>The oysters of about 1 to 2½ inches which were laid down in March and April, 1873, were grown to 3 or 3½ inches in October following.</li> <li>We have never seen any, nor do we expect any before next summer, say June, 1874.</li> <li>Only one man and one woman.</li> <li>About 100,000, and I hope to lay down about 50,000 more before end of March next.</li> <li>We had none.</li> <li>No time to spat or develop.</li> <li>Would wish for good practical advice from an experienced cultivator.</li> </ol>



## APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

OYSTER

## APPENDIX No. 9.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

QUERIES

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 7—17th November, 1852. Ballisodare Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Thomas White. Present owner—James Chas. Whyte Douglas.	LICENCE No. 40—31st October, 1864. Galway Bay, County Galway. Granted to P. M. Lynch. Present Owner—J. W. Lynch.	LICENCE No. 43—31st December, 1864. Glandore Harbour, County Cork. Granted to Captain W. F. Barry.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed?</li> <li>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed?</li> <li>3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</li> <li>4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description?</li> <li>5. What was the result of your operations?</li> <li>6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</li> <li>7. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?</li> <li>8. Was the spatting this year good?</li> <li>9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cleaning and dredging.</li> <li>2. Putting down young oysters and collectors.</li> <li>3. About 80,000 young oysters, small.</li> <li>4. Yes, old oyster shells and suitable stones.</li> <li>5. Not satisfactory.</li> <li>6. From four to six all the year round, dredging and cleaning.</li> <li>7. Cannot say; have been engaged in endeavouring to get a gentleman from England to value it, but unsuccessfully up to the present.</li> <li>8. Fair.</li> <li>9. Having been in France during the war, affairs were not satisfactory on my return, especially having to deal with shifting sand.</li> </ol>	<p>In reply to your favour of the 27th ultimo, and the queries relative to Oyster Fishery Licence No. 40, at Durns, Kinvara, I have to state that since my last report I have not taken any steps towards the cultivation of that bed. I had previously put out a considerable quantity of oysters where there seemed to be indications of a bed, and I buoyed the ground; but from the exposed position of the locality (being quite unprotected from the north and west), the oysters drifted away and are not now to be found. Under these circumstances I consider it useless to expend any more time, labour or capital, in attempting to form a permanent oyster bed on the site in question.</p>	<p>In reply to your communication of 8th instant, I shall thank you to inform the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, on reply to queries sent to me on 6th January last, relative to my Oyster Licence No. 43, that I have not taken any steps towards planting the proposed oyster beds.</p>
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 68—10th July, 1867. River Shannon, County Kerry. Granted to Thomas Sandes.	LICENCE No. 70—10th July, 1867. Roaringwater Bay, County Cork. Granted to M. J. C. Longfield.	LICENCE No. 90—4th March, 1869. Ard Bay, County Galway. Granted to Captain John P. Nolan.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed?</li> <li>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed?</li> <li>3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</li> <li>4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description?</li> <li>5. What was the result of your operations?</li> <li>6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</li> <li>7. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?</li> <li>8. Was the spatting this year good?</li> <li>9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bed strictly preserved.</li> <li>2. Dredged with harrow dredge.</li> <li>3. —</li> <li>4. No.</li> <li>5. Found that oysters had slightly increased in quantity.</li> <li>6. None, except the caretakers.</li> <li>7. Cannot estimate.</li> <li>8. —</li> <li>9. Mr. Sandes has not fished the beds regularly, his object being to propagate the oysters and increase quantity.</li> </ol>	<p>The tenant refused to complete his contract, and it was not considered advisable to take proceedings to enforce it. I do not at present think it likely we shall be able to establish an oyster fishery at the place proposed.</p>	<p>No replies received, notwithstanding repeated applications.</p>
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 106—24th April, 1871. Off the lands of Moneygold, County Sligo. Granted to Edward Parke.	LICENCE No. 107—24th April, 1871. Off the lands of Moneygold, County Sligo. Granted to Martin Cunnawn.	LICENCE No. 108—24th April, 1871. Off the Lands of Moneygold, County Sligo. Granted to Michael Cunnawn.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed?</li> <li>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed?</li> <li>3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</li> <li>4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description?</li> <li>5. What was the result of your operations?</li> <li>6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</li> <li>7. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?</li> <li>8. Was the spatting this year good?</li> <li>9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I have two men employed each spring tide at low water to collect large stones, and form squares of from fifteen to twenty feet, resting each stone on the one adjoining, in order to collect the spat.</li> <li>2. See above.</li> <li>3. At the time the oyster licence was granted, I had a good number on the bed, which I had been preserving for a year or two previous, so there is no necessity for me to purchase any. As they have accumulated so quickly, I hope to dispose of a good many next season.</li> <li>4. None, except large stones supported on each other, as I consider the current too strong for fascines to be of much benefit.</li> <li>5. In some parts of the bed favourable, in others not so much so.</li> <li>6. See query No. 1.</li> <li>7. I believe I have considerably over £100 worth of oysters at present, and I never saw anything like the quantity of spat which appears to be principally attached to the seaweed growing on the shore.</li> <li>8. See query No. 7.</li> <li>9. I am trying some experiments, but cannot form an opinion as to the result at present.</li> </ol>	<p>I have been doing very little with my bed, oysters were so very dear; latterly, however, they are increasing fast. Now that the adjoining beds are preserved, I am trying to get a couple of thousand small oysters from the Sligo dredgers.</p>	<p>I did my best to find spat, but I could not find it, and therefore I was not able to do anything with the bed. But if I get the spat we will plant it yet. If you would be kind enough to leave it to me, I would do my best to find spat, and be more particular about it.</p>



## FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—*continued*.

No. 2.

LICENCE No. 45—31st December, 1864. Ballynakill Harbour, County Galway. Granted to T. Young Prior. Lessees—West of Ireland Oyster & Fish Co.	LICENCE No. 51—12th May, 1865. Dingle Harbour, County Kerry. Granted to Lord Baron Ventry.	LICENCE No. 53—2nd November, 1865. Clew Bay, County Mayo. Granted to the Most Hon. Marquess of Sligo.	LICENCE No. 67—10th July, 1867. Skull Harbour, County Cork. Granted to Horatio Hamilton Townsend.
<p>1. The beds have been cleaned and old useless stock taken away; some tiles have been laid as collectors.</p> <p>2. Answered in last.</p> <p>3. None, except a few boat-loads of spat shells.</p> <p>4. A few tiles and shells.</p> <p>5. Cannot tell yet.</p> <p>6. None at present. In Spring, from May 1st to June 1st, we clean the beds by dredging.</p> <p>7. No means yet of knowing.</p> <p>8. No spat.</p> <p>9. —</p>	<p>No steps have been taken since last report. I have nothing to add to previous reply.</p>	<p>Lord Sligo has handed to me four letters from you, requesting a return of oyster licence forms (duly filled up), which you state were sent to him on the 6th ultimo. He is under the impression that he sent me the forms at the time, but I have no recollection of having received them. I sent the forms last year fully filled up, and have nothing more to add. There has been no change in any of the places referred to, and last year's report is quite correct for the present year. Licence No. 53 is well and efficiently worked, I understand, by the lessees, Messrs. Baxter and Co. Licence No. 56 was planted by the lessee, Mr. Dobson, but found unsuitable—the oysters perished. The buoys have been taken up, and the ground abandoned. Licences Nos. 48 and 63 were leased to Mr. Leonard Wray (Rams-gate), who undertook to plant and cultivate them on a long lease, but he has done nothing. The buoys have been washed away, and the ground is virtually open to the public. All the above-named gentlemen come from the county of Kent.</p>	<p>In reply to your's of 21st, on subject of above, I have not got the queries you allude to. The letter containing them must, I imagine, have been mislaid or destroyed. However, I can save trouble by giving general answer, which is, that up to present time such oyster bed has not been laid, as an English company, for whom the ground was originally obtained, to enable them to lay the bed, gave up the idea, and I have been, as yet, unable to get others to take it up.</p>
LICENCE No. 93—15th March, 1869. Bantry Bay, County Cork. Granted to John W. Payne.	LICENCE No. 95—14th June, 1869. Courtmaesherry Bay, County Cork. Granted to Mrs. Catherine Bourne.	LICENCE No. 103—27th March, 1871. Ardgroom Harbour, County Kerry. Granted to Right Hon. the Earl of Bantry	LICENCE No. 104—22nd March, 1871. Berhaven, County Cork. Granted to Right Hon. the Earl of Bantry and T. J. Leahy.
<p>1. I have not taken any; I found it quite impossible to get any oysters, and I must give up the licence. All I can get for some time to come will be required for Lord Bantry's beds.</p> <p>2. —</p> <p>3. —</p> <p>4. —</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. —</p> <p>7. —</p> <p>8. —</p> <p>9. —</p>	<p>Circumstances have prevented any steps being taken towards making oyster beds.</p>	<p>1. I have put down all the oysters I could get in that locality, and I have a fair stock of oysters on the bed now.</p> <p>2. —</p> <p>3. I cannot say the quantity; they were both small and full-grown oysters.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. I have a prospect of a good bed now.</p> <p>6. One man in charge, and at low tides a few women collecting oysters for the bed.</p> <p>7. I cannot say.</p> <p>8. I cannot say.</p> <p>9. —</p>	<p>1. I have laid down all the oysters I could get in the locality.</p> <p>2. As above.</p> <p>3. I cannot state the exact quantity, but the parties employed by me were not able to get a great number in the neighbourhood; however, I have now got off Lord Bantry's beds in Glengariffe a large quantity, which I shall have laid down this month when the weather permits. Those put down were both small and full-grown oysters, and those I have are the same.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. Good prospects of a good bed.</p> <p>6. One man as caretaker permanently; several were employed during the last two months collecting oysters to put on the bed.</p> <p>7. I cannot say.</p> <p>8. I am not yet satisfied that this is a breeding bed.</p> <p>9. I should have had this bed fully stocked before this, but Lord Bantry's beds at Glengariffe were the only places from which I could get any considerable quantity, and I wanted to have those beds and Adrigole properly supplied before I removed any to this bed.</p>

## QUERIES No. 3.

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 2—7th December, 1846. Salcom Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to Luke Lyons.	LICENCE No. 3—9th June, 1848. Off Daurus Point, County Kerry. Granted to F. H. Dowling. Present owner—Marquess of Lansdowne.	LICENCE No. 4—24th February, 1849. Dunmanus Bay, County Cork. Granted to R. T. Evanson. Present owner—M. H. Morris.
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel. If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained?</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year, and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1872?</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make?</p>	<p>This is the same bed as that for which a licence was granted to John Townsend Kirkwood, Luke Lyons being only agent.—See No. 71.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. £5 worth.</p> <p>3. None worth mentioning.</p> <p>4. Fattening.</p> <p>5. No breeding.</p> <p>6. Wait until God sees fit that they should breed.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. Cannot say; not many above low water.</p> <p>3. Cannot say; likely not; too much seaweed and vegetable growth on shingle.</p> <p>4. As at present for fattening.</p> <p>5. Not cared for. Strand growing too much sea-weed; spat don't adhere, consequently little production, but would grow very well.</p> <p>6. You should have it in your power to assist with capital to forward such branch of fishery.</p>



## APPENDIX No. 9.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 5—5th February, 1851. Estuary of Kenmare River, County Kerry. Granted to John Mahony. Present owner—Joseph Goff.	LICENCE No. 8—17th November, 1852. Clow Bay, County Galway. Granted to John C. Garvey. Lessee—Captain George Austin.	LICENCE No. 9—22nd September, 1853. Mulroy Bay, County Donegal. Granted to John O. Woodhouse.
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel. If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained?</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year, and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1872?</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make?</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. But a small quantity.</p> <p>3. Not much, but I believe more than last year.</p> <p>4. I should say for fattening.</p> <p>5. It has failed in production, but I am unable to state the cause, and I understand that other beds in the immediate locality have also been equally unproductive last season.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. These beds are used as storing places for oysters purchased in the neighbourhood, which, when fit for market, are removed to my English beds. They are not sold in Ireland. 1,800 barrels were so removed last year. They realize the price of a fair second class oyster, after being fattened on the English beds.</p> <p>2. There will be about 1,500 barrels by the end of this season.</p> <p>3. There was a moderate amount of spat, rather greater than in 1872.</p> <p>4. Breeding.</p> <p>5. The beds have proved successful both for production and growth.</p> <p>6. Bed No. 36 adjoins this, the same answers therefore apply to both cases.</p>	<p>1. Shortly after the licence was granted about 25,000 oysters were put upon the beds.</p> <p>2. The beds are not stocked at present.</p> <p>3. Unable to say.</p> <p>4. It would be best suited for fattening.</p> <p>5. The undertaking has not hitherto been successful owing to the injurious effects of flax-water.</p> <p>6. —</p>
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 15—21st August, 1856. Ardbear Bay, County Galway. Granted to William Foreman. Lessee—John Kendall.	LICENCE No. 16—7th August, 1857. Glengarriffe Harbour, County Cork. Granted to Thomas Eccles. Present owner—Kato E. Courtis.	LICENCE No. 17—15th February, 1858. Streamstown and Cleggan Bays, Co. Galway. Granted to Rev. Anthony Magee, D.D.
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel. If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained?</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year, and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1872?</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make?</p>	<p>1. None sold, but some removed to other ground.</p> <p>2. Probably 50 barrels.</p> <p>3. None; season most unfavourable.</p> <p>4. A little of each, according to situation.</p> <p>5. Cold, wet season.</p> <p>6. See former reports.</p>	<p>1. None; used in the house whenever taken.</p> <p>2. Cannot say; the bed is small, and the oysters do not remain near the shore.</p> <p>3. Not much; I think less.</p> <p>4. Fattening.</p> <p>5. Production; the strand is muddy, and a sort of manure, called wool, which covers the stream has killed a great many.</p> <p>6. None.</p>	<p>1. No oysters sold this year.</p> <p>2. About 200 barrels.</p> <p>3. There has been a large amount of spat deposited, but owing to heavy gales and the shifting nature of the sands in their neighbourhood, large quantities of it has been destroyed, and much injury also done to grown oysters.</p> <p>4. One part of the beds eastward very good for fattening, the other portions of them very fair for breeding purposes.</p> <p>5. I cannot say the undertaking has been unsuccessful, but has not been so successful as I could wish, from, 1st, the drifting sand destroying the spat; 2nd, from the depredations committed by parties at spring tides, and at other times stealing them and other shell fish.</p> <p>6. None, except that I could wish, when any party is convicted of stealing, a sufficient punishment would be inflicted to deter others from a like offence.</p>
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 26—14th November, 1860. Achill Sound, County Mayo. Granted to William Piko.	LICENCE No. 28—14th February, 1862 Clonderlaw Bay, County Clare. Granted to Robert W. C. Reeves.	LICENCE No. 30—6th March, 1862. Tramore Bay, County Waterford. Granted to Edmund Power.
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel. If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained?</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year, and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1872?</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make?</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. There was a good stock of oysters on this bed when it was let to the West of Ireland Oyster Company, who have this year given it up to me after taking all the oysters they could get off it to Letterfrack, county Galway. There are very few on it at present.</p> <p>3. What were on it bred well. I cannot say if better or worse than last year.</p> <p>4. Breeding.</p> <p>5. I believe it would have been most successful were it not for the reasons stated in No. 2.</p> <p>6. I think the law relating to the removal of oysters under 2½ inches should be strictly enforced. It is now a dead letter here.</p>	<p>No replies received, notwithstanding repeated applications.</p>	<p>1. I sold none in 1873. I, however, sold a quantity off my bed in 1872. I have some now ready for sale, and can readily get 10s. a hundred for them.</p> <p>2. I estimate the quantity of all sizes now on my bed to be about twenty thousand.</p> <p>3. I had no deposit of spat in either 1873 or 1872.</p> <p>4. For fattening.</p> <p>5. My undertaking has been, I regret to say, unsuccessful in production, although I went to considerable expense and trouble. Having visited the Isle de Ré, I formed artificial beds similar to those I saw there, and subsequently tanks on a small scale, such as I saw at Hayling. I attribute the non-success to a great influx of mud and sand, and to the too great strength of the tides.</p> <p>6. I have no suggestion to make, except to hope the Commissioners will be successful in getting the old natural beds of the country, such as those of Wexford and Arklow, &amp;c., to their former habits of production.</p>



## FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—*continued.*

LICENCE No. 10—1st July, 1854. Carlingford Lough, County Louth. Granted to Burton Bindon. Present owner—Lord Clermont.	LICENCE No. 12—15th November, 1854. Ballyconnelly Bay, County Galway. Granted to J. K. Boswell. Lessee—William Young.	LICENCE No. 13—18th July, 1855. Blacksod Bay, County Mayo. Granted to John Richards.	LICENCE No. 14—30th July, 1856. Bear Haven, County Cork. Granted to Lord C. P. P. Clinton.
See replies to Queries re Oyster Licence No. 97 (Queries No. 3), which equally refer to this, as both beds are worked conjointly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. None.</li> <li>2. I do not know.</li> <li>3. I do not know.</li> <li>4. The larger portion for breeding; only a small portion on which is green grass, like sea-weed—<i>zostera</i>—being of fattening quality.</li> <li>5. The great difficulty of preventing the oysters from being stolen, the quantity of water on the bank being very shallow at spring tides; also a considerable loss from the flocks of "oyster-catchers" ("Hematopus ostralegus") which frequent the banks, and kill and eat the oysters.</li> <li>6. I have no suggestions to offer. I am trying to let the bank to a practical man, who could give more attention to its cultivation and preservation. I hope soon to do so.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I only sold about £6 worth, which money I expended on improving the bed. I got 6s. per 100 for them.</li> <li>2. I estimate the present value of the oysters on the bed at £40.</li> <li>3. I see no signs of spat, and very little in 1872.</li> <li>4. I do not think it very well adapted for either.</li> <li>5. It has failed in both cases, and I attribute its non-success to the shifting of sand which takes place during the winter storms.</li> <li>6. What is best suited to collecting the spat? Is it of any use whitewashing the stones on bed?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. None.</li> <li>2. Can form no opinion.</li> <li>3. Very little spat this year—less than in 1872.</li> <li>4. Breeding.</li> <li>5. Chief cause of its proving unsuccessful is want of care in providing artificial food. It is believed that when the Mill Cave beds are provided with food that the oysters of Waterfall beds migrate there. Another cause is the mountain torrents occasionally sweep down and cover the beds with debris.</li> <li>6. I am quite ignorant about the cultivation of oysters, but shall be glad to carry out any useful suggestions towards improving the beds which you may be pleased to supply.</li> </ol>
LICENCE No. 18—15th February, 1858. Killary Harbour, County Galway. Granted to A. C. Lambert.	LICENCE No. 21—3rd February, 1860. Killary Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to Captain W. Houstoun.	LICENCE No. 23—11th May, 1860. Ballynakill Harbour, County Galway. Granted to Edward Browne. Lessees—West of Ireland Oyster and Fish Company.	LICENCE No. 24—4th October, 1860. Oyster Haven, County Cork. Granted to M. C. Cramer.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. None; not productive enough yet to sell.</li> <li>2. Cannot say.</li> <li>3. About the same.</li> <li>4. Fattening.</li> <li>5. Failed about half in extent, from strong currents and tides.</li> <li>6. None at present; buoys were put down this season.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No oysters sold, as the bed occupies only a small space, and yields only oysters enough for private consumption.</li> <li>2. —</li> <li>3. A fair quantity of spat—greater than in 1872.</li> <li>4. The bed is equally good for both, but owing to the strong tideway much of the spat is sacrificed.</li> <li>5. The bed could never prove successful as a commercial undertaking, as the ground available is so limited.</li> <li>6. —</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. None.</li> <li>2. 200,000.</li> <li>3. None. No spat was deposited, as far as I know, on any bed in Ballinakill in A.D. 1873.</li> <li>4. Breeding.</li> <li>5. No spat since formation of Company in 1871.</li> <li>6. —</li> </ol>	No replies received, notwithstanding repeated applications.
LICENCE No. 31—29th May, 1863. Achill Sound, County Mayo. Granted to George Clive, M.P.	LICENCE No. 32—2nd February, 1864. Tramore Bay, County Waterford. Granted to Lord Fortescue.	LICENCE No. 33—5th April, 1864. Galway Bay, County Galway. Granted to Lord Wallscourt.	LICENCE No. 34—10th June, 1864. Portnasherry Bay, County Clare. Granted to Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, M.P.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eight budakans; each budakan contained about 400 oysters.</li> <li>2. About 20 budakans.</li> <li>3. But little spat this year; much less than in 1872.</li> <li>4. For breeding.</li> <li>5. The water licensed to Mr. Clive has mostly a muddy bottom, and the greater part of that which is good for breeding strands at spring tides and the oysters get stolen.</li> <li>6. —</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. None.</li> <li>2. None at present. The price of oysters from the dredging beds is so high that it would hardly pay to lay them down merely for fattening. The price at Wexford is 5s. and 6s. per hundred, large and small.</li> <li>3. —</li> <li>4. For growth and fattening.</li> <li>5. The oysters laid down here, which were brought from Wexford on various occasions, thrive well, and were excellent in flavour, though the shells changed in character and became coarse; but they never spat, or if they did, the spat was carried away by the rapid current of the tides, to which the shore, though sheltered from heavy seas, is exposed.</li> <li>6. —</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. None.</li> <li>2. I cannot say.</li> <li>3. None worth calculating this year or 1872, nor for some years past.</li> <li>4. About eight years ago both for breeding and fattening, and lately for fattening.</li> <li>5. Through not breeding.</li> <li>6. Lord Wallscourt is anxious to have the Commissioners, at their convenience, inspect the beds, and will be thankful for their instructions. At spring-tides, when the sea ebbs, much of the beds can be seen, and much oysters also.</li> </ol>	Same replies as to queries for year 1872. Has sold £4 10s. worth of oysters during year 1873.



## APPENDIX No. 9.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 35—10th June, 1864. Newport Bay, County Mayo. Granted to A. W. Wyndham.	LICENCE No. 36—30th September, 1864. Westport Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Captain George Austin.	LICENCE No. 37—31st October, 1864. Ardbear and Mannin Bays, County Galway. Granted to John Kendall.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.	1. None.		1. None, but some removed to other ground.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?	2. Few or none of any size.		2. Probably 100 barrels.
3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1872.	3. None I should say, or at any rate any deposited would be lost.		3. None; season most unfavourable.
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. Neither, in its present state.	The same as for No. 8 (Queries No. 3).	4. A little of each, according to situation.
5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. When applied for, a portion only was granted, and that portion has a bottom of deep mud, except a small portion of sand. The oysters laid down by Captain Wyndham were stifled in the mud.		5. Cold, wet season.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. The present owner has contemplated doing something to obviate the sinking into the mud; whether he will do so I cannot at present say.		6. See former reports.
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 47—31st December, 1864. Killala Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Col. Sir F. A. Knox Gore, Bart.	LICENCE No. 49—13th April, 1865. Drumcliffe Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	LICENCE No. 50—29th April, 1865. Sligo Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Rt. Hon. John Wynne.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.	1. None sold, as I am more desirous of retaining the oysters with a view to increasing the stock than of making any profit of them at present. A considerable quantity have been consumed for private use.	1. 2,800, at 15s. per hundred.	
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?	2. The water being deep over the best part of my beds, it is difficult to reply to this question with any degree of accuracy; but I should say about 10,000 oysters of five years and over, and 50,000 to 60,000 smaller.	2. About 500,000.	
3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1872.	3. I should say on the whole about the same as last season. A large quantity of spat is seldom deposited, owing to strength of the tide over the most fertile part of the bed.	3. We have laid down 40,000 young oysters brought from a distance. There is also a good quantity of spat, equal if not over that of 1872.	
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. Unquestionably best for growing and fattening. Oysters of indifferent quality from elsewhere have become most delicious. The current of tide unfortunately sweeps much too forcibly over the best part of the bed, hence it is not favourable for breeding, much of the spat being swept away and lost.	4. For both.	
5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. Only a very limited portion of my beds have proved to be suitable for oyster culture. Here oysters grow as well as could be desired. On other portions all shell fish are destroyed, apparently by some mineral influence; others are again liable to shifts of sand, and thereby loss of all oysters. Hence I would say of the beds that their extent must be limited, but where suited excellent.	5. Quite satisfactory, excepting the parts where the sand has destroyed the oysters.	
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. Permission to use the dredge in close season for cleansing beds.	6. The oysters dredged in 1871 and 1872 being generally small, and in order to their improvement, the beds have been allowed to remain almost undredged to the present, with the best results. The oysters this season are large and in the best condition.	This Licence withdrawn and a new Licence issued to Owen Wynne (see No. 100 (Queries No. 3)).
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 60—1st December, 1865. Kenmare Estuary, County Kerry. Granted to Richard Mahony.	LICENCE No. 61—1st December, 1865. Killary Harbour, County Galway. Granted to Robert M'Keown.	LICENCE No. 64—21st April, 1866. Blacksod Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Miss Anne Fowler. Lessee—James Gallagher.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.	1. No oysters sold this year.	1. None sold as yet, about 8,000 will be sold.	1. Thirty barrels; £1 10s. per barrel. From nine to ten hundred in each.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?	2. There may be 15,000 to 20,000, but cannot answer correctly.	2. 50,000.	2. About 20 barrels.
3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1872.	3. Not much; I should say about the same as in 1872.	3. Very little this year; I consider it less than last year.	3. Very little spat this season. I think it a great deal less than in 1872.
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. Fattening.	4. Breeding. I have fattening beds as well, but not where they breed.	4. For breeding.
5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. The growth of oysters is very good on this bed; but as it consists of little inlets, the storms bring all sorts of rubbish into it, thus killing a large percentage of oysters.	5. —	5. To taking small oysters off it, which, if I know my business, I would not sell any small oysters, as it is injurious to both public or private grounds.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. —	6. —	6. I think, in my opinion, that this bay is ruined by over-dredging. It was a very bad plan to change dimensions of small oysters to be taken off the beds. Unless there is some law adopted shortly to keep the small oysters on the public grounds, or stop dredging for three or four years, the bay won't be worth anything—I may say dredged to death, and it is very near it already.



## FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—*continued*.

<p>LICENCE No. 38—31st October, 1861. Lough Hyne, County Cork. Granted to R. T. Atkins.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 41—11th November, 1864. Dungarvan Harbour, County Waterford. Granted to A. Beate.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 44—31st December, 1864. Ballynakill Harbour, County Galway. Granted to C. P. Archer. Lessees—West of Ireland Oyster and Fish Company.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 46—31st December, 1864. Ballynakill and Barnadarg Bays, Co. Galway. Granted to P. Macaulay. Lessees—West of Ireland Oyster and Fish Company.</p>
<p>1. None sold.</p> <p>2. I cannot exactly say; there is an increase.</p> <p>3. There was a good deal of spat, rather more than in 1872.</p> <p>4. —</p> <p>5. I found it very hard to procure seed oysters, but I expect to get some at once. I have not a doubt of my succeeding in getting up a good bed in time.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. None sold.</p> <p>2. It is very difficult to say how many, but a nice sprinkling.</p> <p>3. Very bad year for spat.</p> <p>4. Fattening.</p> <p>5. Difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of oysters to lay.</p> <p>6. That the sale of undersized oysters (say less than 3 inches in diameter) to foreign markets be stopped.</p>	<p>1. About 5,000, at £3 10s. per long thousand of 1,200.</p> <p>2. 250,000.</p> <p>3. None.</p> <p>4. Breeding.</p> <p>5. No spat since formation of Company in 1871.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. 250,000.</p> <p>3. None.</p> <p>4. Breeding.</p> <p>5. No spat since formation of Company in 1871.</p> <p>6. —</p>
<p>LICENCE No. 54—1st December, 1865. Shores off Achill Island, County Mayo. Granted to Most Rev. J. MacHale, D.D.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 57—1st December, 1865. Carlingford Lough, County Louth. Granted to John Obins Woodhouse.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 58—1st December, 1865. Ballinakill Harbour, County Galway. Granted to Captain Acheson.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 59—1st December, 1865. Ballysodare Bay, County Sligo. Granted to R. J. Verschoyle.</p>
<p>1. No oysters were sold off the bed this year, <i>i.e.</i>, in 1873, but in October, 1872, about 20 barrels were sold, and each barrel contained nearly 2 cwt. Also from time to time during the oyster season of 1873 oysters for private consumption were removed off the bed to the amount of 8 or 9 cwt.</p> <p>2. About 12 barrels.</p> <p>3. Very little spat was deposited on the bed in 1873, but a considerable quantity of it was deposited in 1872.</p> <p>4. For fattening.</p> <p>5. It has not proved unsuccessful, and but for the constant attempts made by dredges at night to plunder the bed and carry away the oysters, it would be a most productive bed. 'Tis impossible, however, to preserve any bed from these parties, and off this bed they have carried away from time to time much valuable property.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>This bed is included in that granted by Licence of 4th June, 1866 (see No. 65, Queries No. 3).</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. I could not say.</p> <p>3. I do not believe there was any spat deposited in a proper way.</p> <p>4. For neither.</p> <p>5. Owing to the roughness of the ground the undertaking was not successful.</p> <p>6. I believe if there was a proper contrivance for catching the spat the undertaking would prove successful.</p>	<p>See replies to 101 (Queries No. 3), both beds being worked conjointly.</p>
<p>LICENCE No. 65—4th June, 1866. Carlingford Lough, County Louth. Granted to J. O. Woodhouse.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 66—15th June, 1867. Drumcliffe Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart. Lessee—Owen Rice.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 69—10th July, 1867. Blacksod Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson. Lessee—Capt. M. W. Davies. Sub-Lessee—James Gallagher.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 71—10th July, 1867. Saleen Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to John Townsend Kirkwood. Lessee—James Gallagher.</p>
<p>1. The beds were not worked this year.</p> <p>2. I am unable to say.</p> <p>3. I understand that this year was good for spat.</p> <p>4. The large extent of the beds afford facilities for both breeding and fattening.</p> <p>5. The undertaking to the limits to which it has been as yet carried has been successful.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. A few thousands at 12s. per hundred of 124, from which expenses being deducted would leave me about 6s. per hundred nett.</p> <p>2. I planted about 2,550,000 large and small oysters, and have sold about 350,000, and there ought to be the difference, <i>viz.</i>, 2,170,000 now on the bed; but I do not believe there is even half that quantity on it now.</p> <p>3. Not aware of any.</p> <p>4. Good for fattening in some parts. Cannot yet say whether I have derived much benefit from spawn.</p> <p>5. Unsuccessful so far, owing in a great measure to bottom of parts of the bed being composed of sand, which I fear has suffocated many oysters. I also attribute the non-success to the impression the oysters were robbed off the bed.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. I don't see that the bed is of any use. It is a bed that is on the navigable channel. The public went to dredge there last season, and couldn't make anything of it, so the bed in my opinion is of no use. It being all the public claims, if it was any good, but don't consider it worth while to cast out a dredge there.</p> <p>2. I don't consider there is any oysters worth mentioning, as the bed was never stocked by either Elizabeth Atkinson or Capt. Davies.</p> <p>3. I don't know anything about the spat, but I believe it to be like the oysters.</p> <p>4. I don't know what it is best for.</p> <p>5. What I attribute my non-success to is, when Mrs. Atkinson got this bed she didn't get the buoys out in the proper places, and never got the ground stocked or cleaned in any shape, and I believe that Captain Davies followed the same principle.</p> <p>6. I consider the non-success of the bed is all Mrs. Atkinson's fault.</p>	<p>1. None sold off this bed this season.</p> <p>2. I don't think there is over five barrels of oysters on it, large and small.</p> <p>3. Very little spat this season, far less than in 1872.</p> <p>4. For fattening.</p> <p>5. It has failed in production. I attribute my non-success to over-dredging outside my bed, and taking away spat shells, small oysters, shells and all, as they meet them. In my opinion, unless there are some steps taken to keep the spat shells and small oysters in the bay, in a short time we'll neither have small or large oysters. In my opinion the cause of failure is, by taking away small oysters out of the bay, as I am quite sure it is the ruin of this bay.</p> <p>6. —</p>



## APPENDIX No. 9.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 72—10th July, 1867. Howth Strand, County Dublin. Granted to Richard D. Kane.	LICENCE No. 74—10th July, 1867. Galway Bay, County Galway. Granted to Christopher T. Redington.	LICENCE No. 75—10th July, 1867. Lough Mahon, County Cork. Granted to Mrs. Elizabeth Bury.
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1872.</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.</p>	<p>1. None sold.</p> <p>2. About 10,000.</p> <p>3. An increase of spat was experienced, but to no great extent.</p> <p>4. Fattening.</p> <p>5. It has not proved as successful as I had originally reason to hope, owing in my opinion to the strong current of the tides in the channel, and drift of gravel deposited in the bed when strong gales prevail from certain points, as well as the injury done by the quantity of small crabs in the locality.</p> <p>6. I hope that by erecting a higher protecting mound around the existing bed to remedy the evils I have referred to.</p>	<p>1. 2,000 were sold at 6s. 6d. per 100.</p> <p>2. About 60,000; but it is difficult to estimate the exact amount.</p> <p>3. Whatever spat was deposited was greatly damaged by rack weed lodging in the bed which is being continually driven in by the storms.</p> <p>4. For breeding.</p> <p>5. The undertaking has not proved so successful of late years, as the production is greatly interfered with by the constant drifting of rack weed on to the bed. The storms on the coast being frequent and severe, constant care and a good deal of expense is necessary to keep the bed at all free.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. The bed supplies little more than sufficient for use of owner's family. The cause of so short a supply is given in answer to query 6.</p> <p>2. I cannot give an estimate, but the supply is very limited.</p> <p>3. No; it was much greater in 1872.</p> <p>4. Breeding.</p> <p>5. Failed in growth, owing to the young oysters being taken by poachers, notwithstanding the greatest vigilance on the part of owner.</p> <p>6. In consequence of the great market value of oysters, poaching is carried on at this bed at all hours of day and night in defiance of watchmen. The greatest difficulty is found in identifying trespassers, in consequence of the boats engaged not being, as a rule, numbered on the bow. If this were done and the owner held responsible, a considerable check would be put to the present systematic poaching pursued. A large quantity of illegal-sized oysters are taken in Cork Harbour and publicly advertised and sold; but in cases of prosecution great difficulty exists in obtaining a conviction, although the small oysters are found in the boat, unless the parties engaged taking them are actually caught in the act. The fines inflicted on conviction at Petty Sessions are so small that the amount is readily made up by the comrade fishermen of the poachers, the desired effect is therefore lost. I would urge the benefit to be derived by having one of Her Majesty's gunboats stationed at Lough Mahon, which would, in my opinion, completely check the illegal taking of both salmon and oysters.</p>
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 80—16th July, 1867. River Shannon, County Clare. Granted to Robert W. C. Reeves.	LICENCE No. 81—24th July, 1867. Barnaderg Bay, County Galway. Granted to Francis J. Graham. Lessees—West of Ireland Oyster and Fish Company.	LICENCE No. 82—31st January, 1868. Lough Swilly, County Donegal. Granted to William Hart. Present owners—Foyle and Bann Fishery Co.
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1872.</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.</p>	<p>No replies received from Licencee, notwithstanding repeated applications.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. 50,000.</p> <p>3. None.</p> <p>4. For breeding.</p> <p>5. No spat since formation of Company in 1871.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. Sold off the beds by Mr. W. Hart, from the 1st of January, 1873, until the close of the season, on the 30th April following:—About 130,000 (long count) at prices varying from £2 16s. to £3 3s. per thousand—these being oysters imported from other waters and grown on my beds; and about 37,000 of indigenous oysters (which are of diminutive size and very slow growth, but on good fattening beds will finally develop into oysters resembling, and equal to, the small Whitstable Natives), at £1 15s. per thousand.</p> <p>2. 345,000.</p> <p>3. None.</p> <p>4. Fattening.</p> <p>5. I have not long enough occupied the beds to answer.</p> <p>6. —</p>
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 87—13th February, 1869. Kenmare Bay, County Kerry. Granted to Henry Herbert.	LICENCE No. 88—13th February, 1869. Ardgole Harbour, County Cork. Granted to Right Hon. the Earl of Bantry.	LICENCE No. 89—13th February, 1869. Glengarriffe Harbour, County Cork. Granted to Right Hon. the Earl of Bantry.
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1872.</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.</p>	<p>1. None sold.</p> <p>2. Cannot say, as the oyster never spatting, and did badly.</p> <p>3. No spat this year or last.</p> <p>4. Seems not to be fit for oysters.</p> <p>5. Oysters not spatting, and too much mud on the bed.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. I did not sell any. I wish to stock the bed properly before I begin to sell.</p> <p>2. The caretakers tell me that the bed is well stocked now and that the oysters are increasing very satisfactorily.</p> <p>3. —</p> <p>4. I believe this is a good breeding bed, and it certainly is a good fattening bed, as the oysters are very fine.</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. I only sold 3,400 oysters this year, for half of which I got 8s., and for the other half 7s. per 100. I prefer stocking this and the other beds on Lord Hastings property, and I am doing so very rapidly from these beds.</p> <p>2. It is impossible to say, but there is a large quantity of oysters of all sizes. I should have splendid beds now but for the floods of the last two years, which brought down a quantity of stuff on the beds and smothered a large extent of them.</p> <p>3. There was a great quantity of spat this year—greater than 1872.</p> <p>4. Breeding.</p> <p>5. I consider it very successful.</p> <p>6. I have taken up and relaid on these beds over £200 worth of oysters.</p>



## FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—*continued.*

LICENCE No. 77—15th July, 1867. Middleton River, County Cork. Granted to John Smyth.	LICENCE No. 78—15th July, 1867. River Shannon, County Kerry. Granted to Stephen E. Collis.	LICENCE No. 79—16th July, 1867. Roaringwater Bay, County Cork. Granted to Thomas Hicks.	
1. Sold thirteen thousand three hundred and a half, at £4 per thousand.  2. About one hundred thousand. 3. I notice very little spat this year, and consider it much less this year than in 1872. 4. Fattening. 5. It has been so far unsuccessful that a large number of oysters were killed by being placed too high on the shore, storms mixing them with the gravel, and washing some of it into them; but since they have been laid much lower they have greatly improved, making both a fair growth and containing fish of good quality. 6. That patentees of oyster beds should be allowed to purchase small oysters for the purpose of laying on their beds (irrespective of measurement), when they could show they wanted them for that purpose alone, as many beds will in time be run out if not stocked from some source when the natural spatting is small, as a bed may be good for feeding but bad for holding spat through want of depth or some other cause.	1. I have not sold any as yet, but hope to do so, certainly next season, if not this.  2. I cannot form an opinion, but there ought to be a large quantity, as the beds have been carefully attended to, and as stated afterwards have had a large quantity of oysters put on them, bought in the neighbourhood and imported from Galway and Arklow. Some of the oysters I laid with hurdles over them, and some on stones with large stones near to catch the spat. 3. I believe the spat of 1872 was good. It is too early to say what may be the amount of spat for the present year. I shall be much disappointed if it is not good. 4. The oysters are of fair quality, and I think have been breeding well. I believe the beds now occupied are more suitable for breeding than fattening. 5. In another year I may be able to state with comparative accuracy whether the undertaking proves successful or not. I have laid down a large quantity of oysters, which I obtained in the neighbourhood, also from Arklow and Galway, and have hitherto confined myself to keeping the beds clean and free from poachers. I intend dredging during this month and April for the purpose of clearing the bed of mud more than anything else. On one of them there is some deposit of mud—not a great quantity—the others are clean. The man in charge—I engaged him in Galway, and he has had considerable experience—is hopeful of the future. I had a boat dredging the other day; to many of the shells were four and five small oysters attached. They took about 1,200 large oysters in four or five hours. 6. None at present.	1. None.  2. Being in deep water I cannot say.  3. Being absent at the spatting season I cannot say, for I was on the Continent.  4. I laid it down with the view of breeding.  5. Having no regard to present profits, but wishing to lay the foundation of good oyster beds, if at all practicable, I have taken up no oysters at present, so have not tested the beds so as to be able to answer this query.  6. Having been informed by an old oyster-woman that oysters bred or thrive better if mixed with mussels, I laid down in the autumn a few adult oysters, with a good many mussels, in a comparatively shallow spot on this grant, where I might (though never uncovered by water) be able at low water to observe their progress.	
LICENCE No. 83—11th February, 1869. Middleton River, County Cork. Granted to Richard Lyons.	LICENCE No. 84—11th February, 1868. River Shannon, County Kerry. Granted to Charles Sandes.	LICENCE No. 85—13th March, 1868. Dunmanus Bay, County Cork. Granted to Stephen Browne.	LICENCE No. 86—13th March, 1868. Ballysodare Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Colonel Edward Cooper.
1. £30 worth, at 8s. per hundred, each hundred containing 126 oysters.  2. Could not say, as I am continually putting small oysters on the bed.  3. The spat was not good this year; it was better in 1872.  4. For fattening.  5. —  6. None.	1. None.  2. I could not say. I think the bed has been robbed, as there are very few large oysters, though a good many small. The man who minded the bed was sick for some time, and at last he died, and I am sure the bed was robbed. 3. There was very little spat this year. I think the summer was too wet and cold. 4. Fattening; but if I could command capital enough to put down proper dams, &c., I think it would become a good breeding bed of a fine, warm year. 5. To make it really successful, it would require more capital than I can afford to lay out. I have expended about £400, but a large outlay would be required to make it pay. The tide being too strong, sweeps away the spat off the best breeding ground. 6. —	1. I have had no oysters to sell this year. 2. I can form no estimate for the cause hereafter assigned. 3. I considered the show of spat this year greater than in 1872, but suffered from the same cause as in 1872. 4. I considered my bed, from its gravelly and clean bottom, better suited for breeding, and proceeded accordingly with hurdles, fascines, and heaps of large stones as collectors; but I have hitherto failed in my efforts, from the cause assigned below. I also stocked a portion of the strand and shallow water with seed. 5. My undertaking has hitherto proved unsuccessful from the cause that the sand and gravel in the cove in which I placed my beds are movable and exposed to a swell, which the peasantry on the coast here call an "outall"—a large, high wave that rushes into the cove with great force, carrying the sand and gravel and weeds with it, and retreats rapidly with the same force, leaving the oyster beds covered with gravel, &c. I secured my beds strongly with fixed poles and hurdles, placed horizontally, but they were not able to protect the beds from the consequences of the swell. 6. The peasantry on the coast have a strong objection to have what they call "their rights" of fishing and gathering shell-fish and bait on the strand between high and low water mark interfered with in any manner, and accordingly they oppose it in every way.	1. None. 2. — 3. Never seen any. 4. Fattening.  5. Unsuccessful; sediment from fresh water in times of floods.  6. —
LICENCE No. 91—11th March, 1869. Kenmare Bay, County Kerry. Granted to Richard J. Mahony.	LICENCE No. 92—11th March, 1869. Kenmare Bay, County Kerry. Granted to Thomas Kingston Sullivan.	LICENCE No. 94—14th June, 1869. Killala Bay, County Mayo. Granted to John W. Stratford.	LICENCE No. 96—14th June, 1869. Killala Bay, County Mayo. Granted to William Little.
1. 29,000, at 10s. 6d. per hundred, delivered in Cork market.  2. It is difficult to form a correct estimate, as the bed is always covered with water, and never exposed. I think I am under the mark in stating that the quantity is about 200,000. 3. Not a great deal, about the same as last year.  4. It is naturally best adapted for fattening. 5. The growth of oysters on this bed is excellent. I believe it has not failed in production. An immense quantity of spat is annually lost in the debris which is cast on the bed by storms. 6. See copy of a paper written by Mr. Mahony, who visited Archacon, and studied the subject of oyster culture there, at pp. 70 and 71. This fishery is worked conjointly with the oyster fishery granted to T. K. Sullivan on the 11th March, 1869.	1. 29,000, at 10s. 6d. per hundred, delivered in Cork market.  2. It is difficult to form a correct estimate, as the bed is always covered with water, and never exposed. I think I am under the mark in stating that the quantity is about 200,000. 3. Not a great deal, about the same as last year.  4. It is naturally best adapted for fattening. 5. The growth of oysters on this bed is excellent. I believe it has not failed in production. An immense quantity of spat is annually lost in the debris which is cast on the bed by the storms. 6. See copy of a paper written by Mr. Mahony, who visited Archacon, and studied the subject of oyster culture there, at pp. 70 and 71. This fishery is worked conjointly with the oyster fishery granted on the 11th March, 1869, to R. J. Mahony.	1. None.  2. Twenty-eight barrels in 1872; 22½ barrels in 1873; 20 barrels in 1874.  3. Not much; cannot say.  4. Must await further experience before I can reply to this question.  5. I fear the force of the tides and exposure will prove too severe, but it is too soon to give a decided opinion. 6. I think if a licence were given for the part of the shore adjoining this, but higher up the river, it would be better.	1. None.  2. Don't believe there is any; if there are it is only a very few.  3. None this year or last.  4. Neither—current too strong.  5. Current too strong; sand too hard; no mud, and too much sea-weed.  6. Have none.



## APPENDIX No. 9.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 97—10th September, 1869. Carlingford Lough, County Louth. Granted to Lord Clermont.	LICENCE No. 98—10th September, 1869. Sligo Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Henry W. Meredith.	LICENCE No. 99—10th September, 1869. Sligo Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Owen Wynne.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.	1. 10,000 oysters sold, at 9s. per hundred.	1. Three thousand, at 7s. per hundred.	1. 41,100, at 7s. 6d. per 120—£156 13s.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?	2. About 70,000.	2. Eighty thousand.	2. Impossible to say, as the bed never strips.
3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1872.	3. I have never been able to observe any spat.	3. Seventeen thousand spat; consider it less.	3. Same as above.
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. Oysters fatten well on this bed; up to the present time there has been but little appearance of oysters bred on it.	4. Consider it fair for breeding, but better for fattening.	4. We consider fattening, owing to the mixture of fresh water coming down from Sligo river.
5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. As a money speculation this undertaking is rather a failure, as in default of breeding we have to purchase oysters to keep up the stock, and the expenses of management leave but a small margin of profit from the sales.	5. It has not proved unsuccessful.	5. Cannot answer.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. None.	6. —	6. In the months of July to October, fishermen in search of herrings are allowed to work their nets, which are "floating nets," over the beds. A great many of them are provided with dredges in their boats, and under the pretence of fishing for herrings, can easily drop their dredges and take oysters, which are more valuable than herrings. In some places dredges are forbidden to be carried in the boats—here there is not any prohibition. In some places they are forbidden to be carried at all between sunset and sunrise—here every person is allowed to do as he pleases. A by-law should be made forbidding and making punishable having dredges in boats not duly licensed, on any pretence, or at any time whatever.
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 105—27th March, 1871. Roaringwater Bay, County Cork. Granted to Thomas Hicks.	LICENCE No. 109—15th July, 1871. Off the lands of Killydonnell, Co. Donegal. Granted to Sir James Stewart, Bart. Lessee—Owen Rice.	LICENCE No. 110—27th July, 1871. Off the lands of Ardnamoon, Co. Donegal. Granted to Francis Mansfield.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.	1. None.	1. A few barrels only; price about 12s. per 124.	1. No oysters have as yet been sold off my bed, as, being principally quite young when planted, they have not yet reached maturity.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?	2. Being in deep water I cannot say.	2. The quantity of oysters I have planted up to date hereof is about 1,731,000.	2. The number of oysters now planted on this bed amounts to 360,600, and as yet none have been taken off by me.
3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1872.	3. Being absent on the Continent at the spatting time I cannot say.	3. Cannot say.	3. Owing to the greater part of the oysters having been young at the last spatting season, there was not much spat deposited on the beds in 1873.
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. I laid it down with the view of breeding.	4. I consider the bed tolerably well adapted for both breeding and fattening; the oysters I have planted are fattening, but rather slowly.	4. Most probably they will prove best adapted for breeding purposes.
5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. My object not being present profit, but to lay the foundation of good oyster beds, if practicable, I've taken up no oysters at present, so have not tested the bed, and therefore cannot answer this query.	5. It is too early for me to state anything as to results of my operations. I anticipate, however, the whole undertaking will prove a success.	5. It is not yet possible to say whether these beds will prove successful or not, as the oysters have not come to maturity; but at present I am very doubtful of success, as the oysters can come off the beds in great numbers, and these are gathered by the public. This we have for certain, I may say, ascertained.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. On the 27th September, 1873, I put down a fresh laying of 5,000 oysters, apparently chiefly two years old, of an excellent sort, on this grant of 1871.	6. None.	6. I am most desirous that a small addition to the breadth of my bed could be granted, as it would greatly facilitate the preservation of the oysters, and prevent their surging off the bed.

PAPER referred to in replies to QUERIES *re* OYSTER BEDS of DUNKERRON and DROUMQUINNA, Nos. 91 and 92.

There are considerable advantages, but also great drawbacks connected with the oyster bed at Droumquinna. Its great value is that it seems to possess a good supply—almost unequalled in quality and quantity for fattening oysters. This is proved by the flavour and quality and fulness of the natives, and also of those imported. If this natural element of the bed can be turned to account, it should prove of immense value in producing an article equal, if not superior, to any of the kind entering the market.

Here, then, we are met by the natural difficulties of the situation. In the first place it is not a tidal bed, and this deficiency is always admitted to be an insurmountable obstacle to artificial cultivation, so far, at least, as the experience of oyster cultivation has gone as yet.

The bottom is soft and muddy, and therefore presents no surface sufficiently consistent to receive and sustain on its upper level collectors of any kind for gathering the spat. Add to this that the richness of the mud, which supplies such superior food for the oysters, produces a growth of seaweed so luxuriant as to cover the ground in many places, to the utter destruction of the spat, which is not thereby allowed to settle on any firm substance, while the growing oysters themselves are often smothered in it.

Our efforts should, in my opinion, be directed to making it an oyster-producing, as well as an oyster-fattening or feeding bed.

Buying young oysters, dear at present, will be found every year a dearer process, and attended also with risk. If by any means we can supply home-grown oysters, we shall be independent of other beds, and shall have a supply of our own of superior quality, and if they can be produced at all, at far less price, whatever it may cost us to grow them.

I believe that we can produce them artificially, and also at small cost comparatively.

In the first place we must consider whether the deficiency of a supply of young

oysters in the bed proceeds from barrenness of the fish themselves, or from entire loss of the animal crop of fry. I believe from the latter cause.

That the oyster goes out of season and becomes milky is sufficient proof that like all such animals, and like its own species everywhere else, our oysters, so perfect in every other respect, are no way deficient in their capacity for reproduction.

I believe that they are remarkably prolific, for let us consider that there is nothing to collect the spat except a few old shells and a few thousand living oysters. These all lie at the bottom, half buried in mud, and entangled in seaweed.

Now the spat always floats between two waters, as seamen say, a considerable distance over the surface of the ground. Its tendency is rather to attach itself to anything above it than below it. It is thus swept along in the current, and only the few that remain in the slack water of some eddy have time to grow their shell to a sufficient weight to sink. As this takes many hours to form to such a size, it is manifest that only an infinitesimal portion of the spat arrives at this stage on the bed; then when it does fall how few are the chances that it has of falling on a shell amidst all the debris of seaweed and dirt that encumbers the bed, and all that fall on the mud are of course lost as completely as if they were carried away to sea.

I think it would be overstating the number to say that one per million of the splendid animal crop comes to perfection. Our bed, we must remember, is just simply a barren waste, with a few little specks on its surface, and over this barren desert the spat swarm is swept helplessly, without meeting a single support or stay of any kind to cling to. That we find each year a few spat, that having arrived at the required degree of gravity and survived the other numerous difficulties, are at last able to hit off the few scattered shells and attach themselves to them, is, I think, an evidence that the bed must be most prolific, if it could only be developed.



## FISHERIES.

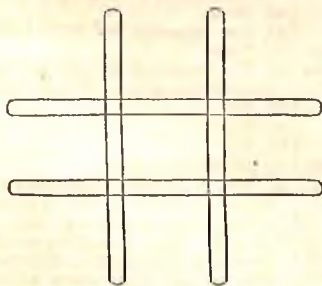
from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—*continued*.

LICENCE No. 100—10th September, 1869. Sligo Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Owen Wynne.	LICENCE No. 101—12th March, 1870. Ballysodare Bay, County Sligo. Granted to R. J. Verschoyle.	LICENCE No. 102—22nd April, 1871. Cullenamore Strand, County Sligo. Granted to Miss Agnes Mary Nicholson.	
Mr. Wynne has not been able to extend any operation to this licence, which is an extension of the long line of bed, and impossible to prosecute the work at present. Protection is the great difficulty to be contended with, and more particularly when, from its position, the channel interferes, in which, and with which, the public have certain rights. We do not wish to have too much in hand to protect, or try and protect, at once.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>About 13,000 to date; 11s. per 123 to retailer; 15s. per 123, small lots.</li><li>About 600,000.</li><li>I have seen none. Very much less than 1872.</li><li>For fattening.</li><li>—</li><li>Beds like mine, which only produce a small quantity of spat, require to be stocked with spawn produced elsewhere. This is getting very scarce and dear, so that, where practicable, an attempt should be made to form artificial breeding ponds.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>I have sold two barrels this season, one containing 6½ and the other 9½ hundred, at 12s. the hundred.</li><li>There are hardly any saleable oysters on the bed. I have put out £40 worth of small oysters, and up to this they are doing well.</li><li>I have not seen much spat; but there has not been a good strand this season. I had not the bed last year.</li><li>I think the bed is best for fattening.</li><li>Most of the oysters I have put out will not be fit for sale for two or three years.</li><li>There is a great quantity of mud on the bed, and I have been putting out stones and gravel over it, which I hope will prevent some of next year's spat from being lost. There is a very strong current, which must carry away a quantity of spat into the sand banks.</li></ol>	
LICENCE No. 111—1st July, 1871. Carlingford Lough, County Louth. Granted to Arthur Hamill, q.c.	LICENCE No. 112—9th October, 1871. Dundrum Bay, County Down. Granted to the Most Hon. the Marquess of Downshire.	LICENCE No. 113—26th December, 1871. Ballynakill Harbour, County Galway. Granted to Major Henry Scott.	LICENCE No. 114—26th December, 1871. Killary Bay, Little, County Galway. Granted to Colin Hugh Thomson.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Not one.</li><li>I believe there are none for the reasons hereinafter stated.</li><li>I am not able to answer this query.</li><li>I believe from what I have heard it is better for breeding than fattening.</li><li>For so far my undertaking has not been successful, but I believe owing to exceptional circumstances. At the time my licence was granted, two railways, the Dundalk and Greenore, and the Newry and Greenore, had obtained their several Acts of Incorporation. These railways were to form a junction upon my lands at Mullatee, close to my oyster bed, and thence in one stem to run into the Greenore station. The Dundalk line has been made, and in its formation necessarily brought down for its construction a number of navvies with their wives and children. These wives and children, and sometimes the navvies themselves and other strangers, were at all times of the day, both late and early, in the habit of scouring the sea-shore gathering winkles and shell-fish, and I have been informed took with them whatever oysters, great or small, they found upon my shore. I have been further informed that I cannot have any fair trial of my oyster beds until the navvies and their families have removed, which will not be for some two or three years to come, as I am informed the Newry line is about being constructed, the contract for its formation having been entered into. These exceptional circumstances prevent my giving more satisfactory answers to the queries put me.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>None sold.</li><li>40,000.</li><li>None perceptible. This is the first year after laying down.</li><li>—</li><li>—</li><li>—</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>650,000 were sent away; part sold on ground at £3 10s. per long thousand, the remainder not yet sold.</li><li>1,500,000.</li><li>Very little; there was none in 1872.</li><li>For breeding.</li><li>No spat has fallen or at least matured since formation of Company in 1871.</li><li>—</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>No oysters sold this year or last year.</li><li>About 50,000.</li><li>Not much spat this year—a greater quantity in 1872.</li><li>I consider my bed best adapted for fattening.</li><li>Failed in production last year, perhaps in consequence of placing the fascines too early for the spat.</li><li>This year I don't intend placing the fascines till the end of April.</li></ol>

In its present bare condition it may be said to resemble a wood with roots but no trees, and the difficulty of establishing game in such a position is not greater than that of establishing an oyster-bed with no elevated blocks of collectors or other obstacles to intercept the spat.

From the condition of things I infer that we would not be throwing away money if we invested it in endeavouring to develop or rather to preserve the native supply of the bed itself, rather than in buying seed from elsewhere.

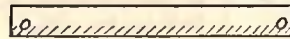
Now, as we cannot get down under water to build collecting towers or blocks, or to remove them when covered, I propose that we should construct movable towers, which can be dropped into their places and lifted again with little trouble.



First, I would get four planks, six to eight feet long, and lay them across one another to form a square, at the ends projecting to save them from burying in the mud. At the four angles, where they cross each other, I would fix upright pieces of round iron, say inch diameter, and about four to five feet high. These irons should be furnished with an eye at each end. When fixed in the planks a piece

of wire could be run through the lower end under the planks, like a linch-pin, to keep them in their places.

Next we must get a quantity of iron cave-shoots or gutters which, in their segment, resemble the collecting tiles in use in France. These should be cut into lengths of four feet, or whatever may be the distance between the iron rods or



uprights. Holes should then be bored through each end of these cave-shoot pieces, so that they may be dropped down or strung on the uprights, with the concave side downwards.

They can thus be crossed over each other alternately, until they rise to the top of the uprights, as the tiles in the collecting blocks. The hollow square space in the middle can be filled up, tier after tier, with the outside layer, by laying lengths across, and securing them at their ends, on a wire running from upright to upright, the wire to run through them at their ends.

When all is filled up thus, two strong wires should be run through the eyes in the tops of the uprights diagonally, so as to cross each other in the centre, thus, looking down straight on it. These wires will brace all together, and will serve for lowering the whole tower or crate, and for grappling it to raise it. I would propose to construct about twenty of these collecting towers of different sizes, and lower them down on the bed in different places, so as to ascertain the best ground for intercepting the spat. The collectors should be dipped in slackened lime of such a consistency as to bear the water without washing off, yet so as to be easily detached with a knife when the time comes to strip the little oysters. The towers should be lowered in July and raised in October. We shall have to make parks to receive the young oysters, if we find that they are being deposited. For this we must have tidal ground. There is none that I know available round the bed of Drounquinna, but I think there is suitable ground to be had at Coss. This we can occupy and work in common with the joint bed at Drounquinna.





Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
	1. DUBLIN.	2. WEXFORD.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District?	1. A most abundant stock of salmon in the rivers.	1. Somewhat better than it has been of late years, owing to the prevalence of high-water in winter for the last three seasons. The greater number of the fish are in the net district, and the rodmen are not satisfied that they get a fair share of fish in proportion to the interest they have in the rivers.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1873 than in 1872, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Less productive. The only fishery that opens early in this district is the Island-bridge; all the rest of the tidal and sea-coast fisheries are frequented by fish so late that the annual close-season sets in before they can have a fair opportunity of sharing in the abundant stock of salmon that the rivers of this district then abound with.	2. Somewhat more productive, owing to the past few years having been wet and the water high, which made poaching difficult.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. 4s. 6d. per lb. 8d. per lb.	3. 1s. 10d. the highest; 1s. 2d. the lowest.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. The salmon of this district is rarely if ever exported.	4. All the fish sent to Dublin, and the destination thence not known.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1873, as compared with preceding season of 1872?	5. About the same.	5. Five more bailiffs were employed on the upper waters in the close season 1873 than in that of 1872.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1872?	6. Greater.	6. Not diminished.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. November. November and December. Spawning is generally over about Christmas Day. The most important spawning grounds are between Ballymore-Eustace and Kilocullen.	7. Middle of October. December and January. Beginning of March. The most important spawning-grounds are the Baum, Derry, Derreen, and the head-waters of the Slaney, near Baltinglass, and Stratford-on-Slaney.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea? Has the quantity of fry descending this year been observably greater or less than usual?	8. January. June. February. January and May. Greater.	8. Middle of March. Middle of June. Middle of April. In April. Not known.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Angling under pretence of trout, perch, and pike fishing is practised throughout the year uninterfered with by the proprietors, and considerable quantities of fry are taken or destroyed.	9. Not prohibited, and some destruction of fry takes place.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. The end of September. 1st February to the 31st October.	10. Beginning of October. From March 15th to October 15th.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the months of February or March, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. No.	11. March is the only open month of these three, and during this month vast numbers of spent fish have been destroyed every year by anglers.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	12. No.	12. No perceptible change.
13. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon or the peale. Give average weight of salmon and peale in the season 1873, as far as practicable?	13. No. About 9 lb.	13. A considerable increase in the average size of the spawning salmon. Average weight of salmon, 8 lbs. in the upper waters and 16 lbs. in the net district. Peale, 5 lbs. on an average.
14. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	14. Yes. The gas and chemical works on the North and South Quays of the tideway of the River Liffey.	14. No.
15. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	15. Fishing for salmon without licence with rods in the rivers and draft nets on the sea coast, under pretence of fishing for other fish, is greatly on the increase.	15. Diminished.
16. Where have fish passes been built, and by whom, since last Report?	16. None.	16. None.
17. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	17. Fish-passes would be practicable over all the obstructions in the rivers of this district. One over Pollaphuca would give the River Liffey thirty additional miles of spawning beds; however, as this cascade is 154 feet high and is at the head of a long incline, it would probably cost £1,000 to construct it.	17. At Tallow mills, Fitzgerald's mills, Rathvilly, and Chandley's mill, at Baltinglass.
18. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the 32 Vic., cap. 9, since last Report? and, if so, specify the particular cases, and whether at head or tail races, or both.	18. None.	18. None.
19. What instances and nature of precautions have been adopted at mills other than that prescribed by the late Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?	19. None.	19. None. The Inspector of bailiffs reports that after inspection of the River Slaney—from Enniscorthy to within a few miles of the source of the river—the mills are in a very bad state; no precaution taken by mill owners for the protection of fish; nor in some instances passage for fish provided.
20. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1873?	20. None.	20. None.
21. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1873?	21. William Flanagan, of Bray, having in possession unseasonable salmon on 2nd Nov., 1873, at Bray; convicted; fine, 10s.; paid. Edward Kelly, of Bray, ditto; convicted; fined 10s.; not paid. Thomas Brion, of Little Bray, using a gaff in the Bray River on the 16th Oct., 1873; convicted; fined £4 or two months in prison; defendant went to prison. Thomas Mara, of Rathnew, spearing a salmon in the River Vartry on the 7th Dec., 1873; convicted; fined £4; fine paid.	21. David Booky, spear and torch; convicted; £4; paid. John Quail, salmon in possession in close season; ditto; 10s.; paid. William Penson, illegal net; ditto; £1; paid. William Benson, stake net; ditto; 10s.; paid. James Lawlor, fishing without licence; ditto; £2; paid. Michael Sutton, fixed net; ditto; £1; paid. James Cowman, fishing without licence; ditto; £2; paid. James Donohoe, ditto; ditto; £2 8s. 6d.; paid. Walter Carley, searing salmon; ditto; £2; paid. Edward Cooney, fishing without licence; ditto; £6; not paid; fine remitted by Lord Lieutenant. Same, fishing in weekly close season; ditto; 10s.; not paid; ditto. John McCormack, fishing without licence; ditto; £6; not paid; appealed to Quarter Sessions; decision of Justices reversed.
22. Can you give a list of prosecutions for fishery offences instituted by others, stating by whom, during 1873?	22. No.	22. Acting-constable John Cash, of Wexford, and Sub-constable P. Clerke, of Baltinglass.
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	23. None.	23. None.
24. What is the number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	24. Three.	24. One Inspector and seven bailiffs.
25. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	25. Three.	25. None.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. From three to twelve months.	26. The Inspector and one bailiff are permanent, and the rest are only employed during the close season.
27. Do any of the upper proprietors employ or pay any water-bailiffs for protection in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators; and if so, where, and by whom?	27. Yes. Mr. E. Cane, of St. Wolstan's, Celbridge, employs a man for a few months during the autumn to prevent anglers intruding on his portion of the river.	27. No.
28. Do any of the upper proprietors subscribe anything towards protection in addition to the licence duties they have to pay? and if so, state amount, and by whom.	28. No.	28. No.
29. Do any of the lower proprietors employ or pay any water-bailiffs for protection in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators; and if so, where, and by whom?	29. The steward and a labourer employed at the Island-bridge fishery prevent it being intruded on.	29. No.
30. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	30. From £5 to £20 per annum.	30. About 11s. a week.
31. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the Inspectors with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district—whether as to the rate of licence duty upon fishing engines or other matters?	31. The Conservators consider the early opening of the tidal fishery most injurious, since the only fishery in this district that can fish so early is the Island-bridge fishery. All the other fisheries are obliged to stop fishing at a time most injurious to their interests, and to the markets which might be supplied under a more useful open season.	31. Yes. That Lord Portsmouth's draft in Enniscorthy should be closed, as they consider the development of the fishery hopeless as long as it continues as at present. That no netting should be allowed in the narrow part of the River Slaney above King's Island. That annual close season should be extended for nets and rods in order to put a stop to the destruction of foul salmon. Consider revenue derived from net licences out of all proportion to the profits realised by owners.



## STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

## Replies received from Boards of Conservators.

3. WATERFORD.	4. LISMORE.	5. CORK.
<p>1. Satisfactory. The rivers are well stocked with large quantities of breeding fish; and the police throughout the district are giving very valuable assistance for their protection.</p> <p>2. In the early part of the year 1873 as good as in 1872; but the take of peale in the months of July and August was more than double as great as in 1872.</p> <p>3. About 1s. 3d. 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. 10d. to 1s.</p> <p>4. The greater portion is exported—probably 95 per cent.</p> <p>5. Greater than last year—the police being most vigilant and watchful.</p> <p>6. Much greater.</p> <p>7. October. November, December, and January. The most important spawning rivers are the Clodia, Anner, Nire, Tar, Aherlow, Glasha, &amp;c.</p> <p>8. March. End of June. March. April and May—depending a good deal on the state of the water.</p> <p>9. No. The destruction to fry is enormous.</p> <p>10. September. 15th February.</p> <p>11. A considerable number of spent fish are destroyed in the months of February and March.</p> <p>12. No.</p> <p>13. Salmon, 12 lbs. to 14 lbs.; peale, 6 lbs. to 8 lbs.</p> <p>14. Not aware of any.</p> <p>15. Diminished.</p> <p>16. None have been built.</p> <p>17. At Clonmel.</p> <p>18. No.</p> <p>19. None.</p> <p>20. Two Scotch weirs, Mr. O'Neill, Woodstown. Two do. do., do., Knockboy. One head weir, Lord Templemore, co. Wexford.</p> <p>21. There were several prosecutions in Clonmel, Dundrum, and Thurles, &amp;c., &amp;c., during the year 1873; but cannot give the names of the parties prosecuted.</p> <p>22. Do not know of any.</p> <p>23. No.</p> <p>24. The number varies according to the time of year. At present there are about thirty-five employed in this district.</p> <p>25. None.</p> <p>26. The head water-bailiffs are employed the whole year, the under bailiff only during the spawning season.</p> <p>27. No.</p> <p>28. Lord Lismore subscribed £10.</p> <p>29. No.</p> <p>30. From £2 to £3 per month.</p> <p>31. I would suggest that trout-fishing in the months of April and May be prohibited, in consequence of destruction of fry by anglers.</p>	<p>1. Very good in lower or tidal waters. Extremely bad in upper or fresh water division.</p> <p>2. By far more productive in lower and tidal waters. Much less in the fresh water, attributed to the early opening of the season in the tide-way, and the excessive and destructive mode of netting adopted.</p> <p>3. 1s. 2s. 6d. 6d. for peale.</p> <p>4. Nearly all exported.</p> <p>5. Thirty-seven men employed. One man more than last season employed. Fish protected much better.</p> <p>6. Far greater than in 1872.</p> <p>7. End of October. November and December. Middle of January. Some spawn much later.</p> <p>8. February. 18th of June. March. In April. Greater.</p> <p>9. Angling not prohibited. Not much destruction of fry.</p> <p>10. In October. As at present.</p> <p>11. No fishing in October. Spent fish are destroyed in February.</p> <p>12. None.</p> <p>13. Salmon have increased in size. Peale same as usual in tidal waters, much smaller in upper waters.</p> <p>14. None.</p> <p>15. Decreased in tidal waters, and where the law has been firmly administered. Frightfully increased in some of the upper petty sessions districts where it is almost impossible to obtain convictions, and, when obtained, memorials are forwarded to the Government praying for a reduction of the penalties which, backed by the magistrates, are generally successful. The fines reduced to a few shillings, which is made up by subscription, and the law is only a dead letter, the bailiffs laughed at, and the poachers held up as martyrs, make a good living by the sale of the fish netting on the spawning beds.</p> <p>16. None built.</p> <p>17. At Glandulane and Rosnallee on the Blackwater. Castletownroche on the Awberg. Castlelyons on the Bride; and Curragh on the Dallow.</p> <p>18. At tail races of all mills on River Blackwater. None on head races.</p> <p>19. None.</p> <p>20. Bag net, Ballycotton, J. Litton, Esq., Ballycotton; stake weir, Stael, Provincial Bank, Stael; stake weir, Ballynatray, Hon. C. W. M. Smyth, Ballynatray; stake weir, Scart, Messrs. Neil and Hennessey, Scart.</p> <p>21. Will be forwarded in Annual Report to the Board.</p> <p>22. —</p> <p>23. None.</p> <p>24. Fifty-one. Eleven permanent men; three during open season on tide-way; and thirty-seven men during spawning season.</p> <p>25. Seven.</p> <p>26. Eleven all year. Three on tide-way during open season; the rest from two to four months as required.</p> <p>27. Several of the upper proprietors require their game-keepers to watch the rivers during the spawning seasons, viz.:—Lord Doneraile, Sir H. W. Beecher, Sir D. J. Norreys, R. Oliver Aldworth, Richard Longfield, Thomas Franks, H. B. Foott, and nearly all the gentry on the river.</p> <p>28. No subscriptions.</p> <p>29. N. T. Foley, Esq., two.</p> <p>30. Head-bailiff, £40 per annum; three men at Youghal, 14s. per week; all the rest 10s. per week, and one-third of all penalties inflicted.</p> <p>31. That the licence duty on drift nets is from their powers of capture, quite inadequate, and their mode of fishing most injurious to the fishery of the river. That from the early opening of the season in the tide-way, and the defective state of Lismore gap, the upper proprietors do not get any chance of a share in the fish which are bred in their waters, and that the mitigation of penalties has a most injurious effect on the preservation of the breeding fish.</p>	<p>1. A great quantity of salmon in the River Lee during the season of 1873. In the tidal portion there was a large take—much larger than for many years past. In the upper waters the take was very small, although there were plenty of fish. The Rivers Bandon and Argideen are well supplied with salmon.</p> <p>2. The take in the tidal waters much more than in 1872; in the upper waters much less than in 1872, although the fish were there. In the Bandon River the take of salmon last season was more productive than for many years previous, owing to the absence of poaching.</p> <p>3. About 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d. 9d.</p> <p>4. Nearly all exported; very little kept for home use. The fish captured by nets in the tidal portion of the Bandon River are nearly all exported, and those taken by rods are sold at home.</p> <p>5. The Conservators expending their money on the river, and assisted well by the Cork Anglers' Club. In the Bandon River the amount of protection has been about the same.</p> <p>6. Much greater than in 1872.</p> <p>7. October. November and December. Middle of January. All about Macroom. In the Bandon River salmon commence to spawn about November, and in the Argideen later. The greatest spawning months are December and January. Spawning beds are to be found in all shallows.</p> <p>8. 24th December, 1873. There are at this date clean fish running in the river. About 1st June. End of February. April. Much larger in 1873. In the Bandon River clean fish are rarely taken before 10th March. The grise begin to run about the middle of May. Spent fish are not well out of the river before April. The great bulk of the fry go to sea in the middle of March. The quantity of fry descending this year has been greater than usual.</p> <p>9. Not prevented in any part of the district; in consequence much destruction takes place.</p> <p>10. About the middle of June—from that out. The Lee is a very early river. The season which, in the general opinion, is best adapted for fishing on the Lee and its tributaries, are the months of February, March, April, and sometimes May, according to the weather. After these months it is of very little use until October, when in some seasons there are a few fine fish taken. In the Bandon River the fish begin to be discoloured in October. The present season in this river is considered proper.</p> <p>11. Very few for the last two years. Hardly any. In the Bandon River many spent fish are killed by anglers in March; but there are not many full fish destroyed in October.</p> <p>12. No change remarked.</p> <p>13. Much larger than ever remarked before. Average weight from 10 lbs. to 11 lbs.</p> <p>14. None.</p> <p>15. Increased—except in Bandon River, where offences have diminished.</p> <p>16. No new ones built.</p> <p>17. Waterworks weir and Carrigrohane weir.</p> <p>18. None have been put up since last report very much required at Mr. Cantillon's mills, Carrigaline, where there is a large quantity of fry destroyed by the turbines. In the Bandon Division a grating has been erected at Messrs. Dowden's mill.</p> <p>19. None.</p> <p>20. Sampson French, esq., Queenstown, stake weir, Queenstown; Captain Hodder, Ringabella, Carrigaline, bag net, Ringabella.</p> <p>21. There have been a great many; nearly all the parties having on conviction gone to gaol, and a great many appealed, which appeals have not come on yet; several more having memorialled the Lord Lieutenant got the fines in all cases reduced to almost nothing.</p> <p>22. There were none.</p> <p>23. None.</p> <p>24. During the summer there were four—two in Cork and two at Macroom. Since the season closed, eighteen; and sometimes, when wanted, twenty, besides four or five under Anglers' Club.</p> <p>25. I think two.</p> <p>26. The winter bailiffs for about three months. There are four employed all the year.</p> <p>27. None that I know, excepting Sir George Colthurst and Sir A. R. Warren.</p> <p>28. A great many of the subscribers to the Anglers' Club.</p> <p>29. None employed by the lower proprietors.</p> <p>30. 12s. per week to the bailiffs in the tidal portion, and in the upper waters 10s. per week.</p> <p>31. That the season for rods should commence on the 1st day of February. That the present rate of licence duty on rods—£1—should be continued. That the rate on the draft nets—of £3—is much too low for the large amount of fish that is taken; this, they know, cannot be done without an Act of Parliament.</p>



Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
	6 <sup>1</sup> . SKIBBEREEN.	6 <sup>2</sup> . BANTRY.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Considerable improvement.	1. Never so good.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1873 than in 1872, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Considerably more productive in 1873 than in 1872, chiefly on account of the abundant supply of water in the river during the preceding year. Protection has also been actively enforced.	2. Never more productive than in 1873.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 6d. per lb. 9d. early in the season; 6d. subsequently. 5½d.	3. 6d. per lb. 7d. per lb. 6d. per lb.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Fully three-fourths is exported; one-fourth consumed at home.	4. Nearly all exported.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1873, as compared with preceding season of 1872?	5. The protection was better in 1873 than in the preceding year. More bailiffs employed, and more convictions.	5. The same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1872?	6. About the same.	6. Much greater.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. The period of salmon incubation this year has been precisely the same as last year.	7. About the 1st of November. November and December. About the latter end of January.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grise begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea? Has the quantity of fry descending this year been observably greater or less than usual?	8. Ilen—a few in May, June especially. Latter end of July. February. April and May. About the same.	8. A few in June. In April. By the 1st of March. Much greater.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Angling is not prohibited, but the capture of fry is prevented as much as possible.	9. Angling is not prohibited in the district, nor carried on during descent of the fry to the sea.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. Some fish get discoloured about October 1st. The 1st of November is considered the proper time to cease angling.	10. In October. Angling might be carried on from the 1st of March to the 1st of November.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the months of February or March, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. Not many.	11. None this year.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	12. None.	12. Not aware of change having taken place.
13. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon or the peale? Give average weight of salmon and peale in the season 1873, as far as practicable.	13. None. 7½ lbs.	13. The average weight of salmon, 7lb.
14. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	14. None.	14. None, except Coomhola River, that was poisoned.
15. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	15. About the same as hitherto.	15. Increased considerably.
16. Where have fish passes been built, and by whom, since last Report?	16. None.	16. None.
17. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	17. None required.	17. At Donnemack.
18. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the 32 Vic., cap. 9, since last Report? and, if so, specify the particular cases, and whether at head or tail races, or both.	18. Yes, at Loriga Mills to the tail-race; but not since last Report.	18. At Carrigboy.
19. What instances and nature of precautions have been adopted at mills other than that prescribed by the late Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?	19. None.	19. None.
20. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1873?	20. —	20. None.
21. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1873?	21. One; Tim Collins; fishing at night; convicted; £2; an appeal lodged, to be heard at Skibbereen on 17th of March.	21. —
22. Can you give a list of prosecutions for fishery offences instituted by others, stating by whom, during 1873?	22. Four in Ballydehob, and four in Dromoleague, by the police.	22. —
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	23. None.	23. No.
24. What is the number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	24. Two at present (three during the early part of the year) upon the Ilen. Two on the Roury.	24. Four.
25. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	25. None.	25. Two, by the Earl of Bantry.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. —	26. From June to February.
27. Do any of the upper proprietors employ or pay any water-bailiffs for protection in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators; and if so, where, and by whom?	27. No.	27. None, except the Earl of Bantry.
28. Do any of the upper proprietors subscribe anything towards protection in addition to the licence duties they have to pay? and if so, state amount, and by whom.	28. No.	28. No subscriptions.
29. Do any of the lower proprietors employ or pay any water-bailiffs for protection in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators; and if so, where, and by whom?	29. No.	29. They do not.
30. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	30. £5 a year to Clerk; 12s. a week to one bailiff, and 15s. to two others. There is only one bailiff now employed at 10s. per week.	30. Two at 6s. 6d. per week; two at 5s. 6d. per week.
31. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the Inspectors with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district—whether as to the rate of licence duty upon fishing engines or other matters?	31. None.	31. —



## STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—continued.

Replies received from Boards of Conservators.

6 <sup>3</sup> . KENMARE.	7. KILLARNEY.	8. LIMERICK.
1. Fair.	1. Good. Last season an excellent one all over the district, except the Maine. The principal spawning ground which supplies that river, namely, the Brown Flesk, is constantly poisoned with lime, and which villanous practice all the efforts of the Conservators cannot put a stop to, unless the resident gentry assist them, and which they do not, with one exception, Mr. A. E. Herbert, J.P. Torching is also extensively carried on, on this river.	1. Very satisfactory.
2. Consider it has been more productive. The increase is attributed to the season being somewhat drier.	2. Far more productive, with the exception of the Maine, and the increase is to be attributed to protection.	2. More productive, the weather being more favourable.
3. 6½d. per lb. 6½d. per lb. 6d. per lb.	3. 1s. 2d. per lb. 2s. per lb. 6d. per lb.	3. About 1s. 8d. 2s. 6d. early in the season. About 8d. towards the close.
4. About thirty-nine fortieths exported, and one-fortieth consumed at home.	4. The greater portion, about three per cent., is purchased for home consumption.	4. Cannot say, but nearly the entire is exported, very few spring fish being retained for home consumption
5. It has been much better this year, as several of the owners put on extra bailiffs at their own expense.	5. About the same. The staff of bailiffs the same. The police have rendered most valuable assistance. On the Inch and Annascaul rivers, on which there are no bailiffs, Salmon and White Trout would be almost extinct were it not for the police stationed at Annascaul, who have repeatedly convicted poachers.	5. This may be inferred from the amount paid in wages to water bailiffs, which, in 1872, was £1,695 9s., and in 1873, £1,774 9s. 3d.
6. In some much greater, and in others, owing to the poisoning, the numbers were much less than last year.	6. Much greater.	6. Considerably greater.
7. The beginning of November. The latter end of November, the whole of December, and until about the 10th January. From the 10th January forward it is over. The tributaries towards the top.	7. This varies very much in the different rivers, commencing in some as early as November, and continuing in others as late as the middle of February.	7. Early in December. The greatest spawning months are December and January. Spawning is over about the end of January. The most important spawning grounds are at Castleconnell and Killaloe, in the River Shannon, and in many places in the Mulcaire, Nenagh, Fergus, Suck, Brosna, Lunny, and Boyle Rivers.
8. Towards the end of April. June. April. May. About the same.	8. The Laune, Caragh, and Waterville Rivers in November, if allowed by law to fish: the Maine early in May, but the spent fish are killed by rods. The Laune, Caragh, and Waterville, on 1st May; the remainder of district on 1st of June. About 1st May. In April. Greater.	8. Clean fish could be taken as early as December. The grilse begin to run about the latter end of May. The spent fish are well out of the river about the middle of April. The great bulk of the fry go to the sea in April and May. No fry observed as yet.
9. No. Yes.	9. No. Do not consider many fry are destroyed by anglers except on the Maine and Brown Flesk in March and April.	9. Angling for trout is not prohibited at any time during the open season. Some fry are taken by trout anglers, but the quantity cannot be large.
10. About the first week in October. From April till October.	10. The periods vary on the different rivers according as they are early or late ones; and the present season fixed for angling seems to give general satisfaction, except on the Maine and Brown Flesk, where the general opinion is that March and perhaps April should be closed, and October opened, as also on the several rivers between the mouth of the Maine and Dunmore Head.	10. They begin to be discoloured early in August, and are generally heavy in spawn in September. The present season is generally considered a proper one.
11. Yes.	11. Do not think they have.	11. There is no doubt that a good many spent fish have been injured or destroyed in February or March. Such fish when hooked unintentionally are often put back again into the river, but in too many instances the gaff is used. Few of the poorer class of anglers can resist the temptation of killing spent fish when a water bailiff is not near. It is feared that many are killed by net fishermen by night. A very large number of full fish were taken by anglers in October when that month was open.
12. Have not observed any change.	12. No change.	12. No.
13. Spring, varying from 8 to 13 lbs. on an average; and peale, 3½ to 8 lbs.	13. A manifest increase in both. Salmon, 12½ lbs.; peale, 7 lbs.	13. The average size and weight of both spring salmon and peale has been steadily increasing for the past fifteen years. The average weight of salmon in 1873 was about 18 lbs. Numbers were taken from 30 to 40 lbs. weight, and some between 40 and 46.
14. No.	14. None, except where lime is laid, and this only on the Brown Flesk. The police are most active in preventing flax being steeped in or near any river.	14. No.
15. Increased.	15. Increased this winter. The rivers were very low and favourable for poaching. As many as six distinct gangs were seen on the Upper Caragh on one night, and one party consisted of ten men. The bailiffs were afraid to approach them, but one man who was identified holding a light was fined £10 at Killorglin Petty Sessions; the man appealed to the Quarter Sessions held at Tralee a few days since, when "the conviction" was confirmed and since paid.	15. In most places they have diminished.
16. —	16. None have been built.	16. I know of none having been built since last report.
17. —	17. At Flesk Mills, near Killarney, worked by the Messrs. Leahy. Mr. Richard H. Orpen, J.P., on behalf of the upper anglers, wants to have a pass erected.	17. In almost all the mill weirs in the district.
18. —	18. Believe that the gratings required have been erected in the only two mills in the district.	18. I know of none. Mill-owners will not voluntarily attach gratings to their watercourses, on the plea that they interfere with the waterpower.
19. —	19. None.	19. None.
20. Kenmare River. E. B. Hartopp. One bag net.	20. —	20. Lord Montague, Foynes, four; Thomas Sandes, Sallow Glen, two; Thomas Boland, Kilrush; George Wren, Beale; Mrs. Wren, Beale; Jeremiah Molony, Mountshannon; Mrs. Rodnett, Knock; James Browne, Killacalla; William Blennerhassett, Shannon Lawn; Knight of Glin, Long Rock; Creagh Hickie, Kileaton; Synnott McAuliffe, Knock, four; Captain Leslie, Tarbert; Daniel Molony, jun., Lackyle; Daniel Molony, sen., Lacknabuee; David Russel, Mill Park; John Griffin, Loughlin; Stephen Cunningham, Aylmer; John Molony, Bayview; R. W. C. Reeves, Burrane, five. All stake nets.
21. John Donoghue, having a gaff between the hours of sunset and sunrise; acquitted.	21. In consequence of the death of the late Inspector we cannot answer this, as no account can be found.	21. The number was about fifty, but could not give a list within this space.
22. Sir Richard Orpen prosecuted and convicted ten men for poisoning river.	22. Cannot answer for the same reason.	22. Know of none except a few by Mr. Spaight at Killaloe for trespass. The Constabulary prosecuted in several cases under clerk's instructions.
23. —	23. None.	23. No.
24. Fourteen.	24. On the Lower Laune and tributaries, thirteen; Upper and Lower Caragh and Lake, eleven; Maine and Flesk, six; total, thirty. The Killarney and Iveragh Conservators get a certain portion of the funds each, and they employ their own bailiffs. There were twenty-six bailiffs employed in the Waterville District in 1873, at £2 10s. each, and sixteen of them received additional pay from Mr. Butler.	24. About 140 in the close season, and about 80 between the 1st of February and 1st of November.
25. Twenty-one.	25. Twenty-eight.	25. None.
26. Thirteen all the year round.	26. Some for the entire year, and more for the winter only, while the fish are spawning.	26. The entire number from about the 1st of November to the 1st of February, and about 80 during the open season.
27. On the river Roughty by Sir Richard Orpen. The Sheen, Cloonee, Ownshagh, Crownshagh, by the Marquess of Lansdowne. Blackwater by R. Mahony, esq., Dromore. Oureagh, by C. F. Bland, esq., Derriquin Castle.	27. Not aware of any.	27. No; they never do.
28. —	28. No.	28. No.
29. The Marquess of Lansdowne on Sheen, Ownshagh, and Crownshagh. R. Mahony, esq., Blackwater. C. F. Bland, esq., Oureagh.	29. None.	29. No.
30. From 3d. to 6d. per day.	30. It varies from £12, the highest, to £2, the lowest.	30. From 7s. to 20s. per week. A few (six) of the permanent staff receive 5s.
31. Yes. The licence duty on draft nets is too low, as they generally take great quantities, the places where they use them being generally at the mouth of the rivers, and those using draft on the upper waters take all the fish in the pools where they haul. Consider £3 would be very reasonable for these engines.	31. None, except changing the seasons for angling, as suggested in answer to question No. 10.	31. The Conservators are anxious to have an inspection made of the mill weirs on the Mulcaire, Nenagh, and Brosna Rivers, &c., with the view of having gratings attached to the watercourses, where same can be done without injury to the waterpower.



Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
	9. GALWAY.	10 <sup>1</sup> . BALLINAKILL.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Never so favourable as at present. The capture has been large and would be much larger if the heavy rains of June had not set in, by which the take by nets was wholly impeded.	1. Not so good in the tidal. A very good stock on the fresh water.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1873 than in 1872, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Greater in 1873. The increase is attributed to improved spawning grounds and greater protection to the fish while spawning, and to the fry in summer.	2. Less—attributed to the constant floods in July.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. About 10d. per lb. as far as can be ascertained. 2s. 6d. per lb. 7d. per lb.	3. About 7d. per lb.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. About nine tenths—the other tenth purchased between Galway and Dublin.	4. Almost all exported.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1873, as compared with preceding season of 1872?	5. Greater this season than any other.	5. Much the same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1872?	6. Never so great as this spawning season.	6. Greater.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. In December, which is the great spawning month, and spawning is over practically about the 10th of January.	7. About 20th November. White trout, 20th October. December. Over about 8th January.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea? Has the quantity of fry descending this year been observably greater or less than usual?	8. In Galway and Ballinahinch rivers spring fish are taken in February, when the season opens. In May. In April. In April and May principally. The quantity of fry that descended this last year is considered to be a fine stock for coming season.	8. Latter end of April. June. April. March and April.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Yes, at Galway, where such angling is prohibited during the descent of the fry.	9. Not prohibited. Not carried on. Very little destruction of fry takes place.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. In August. The general opinion as to the proper season for angling in this district is that which now exists.	10. September.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the months of February or March, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. There is reason to believe that fish have been destroyed this last season in their descent to the sea by mill wheels. This must be closely looked after and prevented this year. It is not thought that anglers do any harm to full fish in October—certainly not to any extent that could at all affect the general aspect of the fishery interest in this extensive and valuable district.	11. Very few.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	12. Always the same.	12. —
13. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon or the peale? Give average weight of salmon and peale in the season 1873, as far as practicable.	13. There is. The fish are much larger in size and weight on the general average. Spring salmon have ranged from 20 to 30 lbs. Peale at about 6½ to 7 lbs. on the average.	13.—12 to 14 lbs. 6 to 7 lbs.
14. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	14. None.	14. —
15. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	15. Increased <i>very much</i> this winter owing to the low water and the great danger to which the fish were exposed while spawning. There have been more prosecutions this winter than for years before.	15. Increased, especially on Louisburgh and Carrow-nisky rivers.
16. Where have fish passes been built, and by whom, since last Report?	16. None.	16. —
17. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	17. Nowhere.	17. —
18. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the 32 Vic. cap. 9, since last Report? and, if so, specify the particular cases, and whether at head or tail races, or both.	18. Where essentially necessary they have; but the Conservators do not press this part of the law unless where it is required, and where it would do the mill-power no injury—such, for instance, as at Galway.	18. On the Belclare river. Head and tail-races. On the Louisburgh tail-race.
19. What instances and nature of precautions have been adopted at mills, other than that prescribed by the late Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?	19. None, because they were not found necessary.	19. —
20. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1873?	20. —	20. —
21. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1873?	21. —	21. Michael Cain, light and gaff; convicted; £7; paid. Austin Gilk, pole net, without licence; convicted; £4—reduced to expenses as the licence was paid. Thomas Kerrigan, killing salmon with spear in the river; convicted; £4—reduced to £2—10s. costs; paid. Patrick Corrigan, ditto; dismissed. Patrick Teirnan, ditto; ditto. Austin Grady, ditto; ditto. Pat Killcoyne (Tom), ditto; ditto. Thomas Kerrigan, killing salmon with spear; convicted; £4, 10s. costs. Same, ditto; ditto; £4, 10s. costs. John Killcoyne, ditto; ditto; £4, 10s. costs. Patrick Teirnan, withdrawn. Michael Kittrick, killing salmon with spear; convicted; £4, and 10s. costs. Patrick Killcoyne, withdrawn.
22. Can you give a list of prosecutions for fishery offences instituted by others, stating by whom, during 1873?	22. Not aware of any.	22. By the Marquess of Sligo: Michael Kittrick, Thos. Kerrigan, and others, dismissed.
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	23. None.	23. —
24. What is the number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	24. Rather more than last year.	24. Twenty-eight.
25. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	25. Very hard to give an accurate answer to this query, but the number is very large.	25. Fourteen.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. Some for the year round; others for the spawning season only.	26. Five all the year; the others for close season.
27. Do any of the upper proprietors employ or pay any water-bailiffs for protection in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators; and if so, where, and by whom?	27. Sir Arthur F. Guinness, bart., is the only upper proprietor that employs or pays water-bailiffs for protection in the upper waters. He contributed £10 to begin with this last season.	27. William Livingstone, esq., on Belclare; Lord J. Browne on Louisburgh; T. A. McDonnell on Erriff; M. Henry, esq., M.P., on Dawros.
28. Do any of the upper proprietors subscribe anything towards protection in addition to the licence duties they have to pay? and if so, state amount, and by whom.	28. None beyond what is stated in the last reply to query No. 27.	28. —
29. Do any of the lower proprietors employ or pay any water-bailiffs for protection in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators; and if so, where, and by whom?	29. The whole staff of water-bailiffs for all practical purposes are employed and paid by the lower proprietors. The Board have but a very small fund, barely sufficient to pay what may be termed the establishment charges, such as the salary of the inspector, secretary, head and a few principal water-bailiffs, law charges, travelling, incidental, and other charges.	29. —
30. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	30. From £2 to £20.	30. £4, £3, £2, to £1 10s., according to time employed.
31. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the Inspectors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district—whether as to the rate of licence duty upon fishing engines or other matters?	31. None. No change of licence duty is deemed necessary in this district.	31. —



## STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—continued.

Replics received from Boards of Conservators.

10. DANGOR.	11. BALLINA.	12. SLIGO.
1. Good.	1. Much improved.	1. Satisfactory.
2. About the same.	2. Much more productive in 1873. In consequence of the wet summer, 1872 was a very bad year.	2. About the same.
3. 9d. per lb. 1s. 5d. per lb. 6½d. per lb.	3. 7½d. per lb. 2s. per lb. 6d. per lb.	3. Various prices, from 3s. down to 8d. per lb. Cannot say further than this.
4. All exported.	4. Almost all exported. Cannot say the proportion used for home consumption.	4. Almost all exported.
5. Slight increase.	5. In winter of 1872 and 1873, £247 2s.; in winter of 1873 and 1874, £312 2s., by Conservators. By lessees in estuary of Moy, some £700 annually; and by Mr. Little in the Rathfrank and Ballycastle Rivers some £60; and by Mr. Carnegie in the Easky River, some £14.	5. Rather better.
6. Greater.	6. Very much greater.	6. Much the same.
7. The latter end of November. December and January. Nowhere in particular.	7. Salmon commence to spawn in this district in the end of October. November and December. The spawning season is over by the middle of January. Crossmolina, Swinford, Curry, Tubbercurry, Balnaghy, and Turlow districts, and the Rathfrank and Easky Rivers are where our most important spawning grounds are.	7. November. The latter end of cember. In January. In the upper tributaries.
8. Carrowmore Lake, 15th February. June. March. April and May. About the same.	8. Moy, February; Easky, June; Rathfrank and Ballycastle, September. Some in April, but very few. In April. April and May. Much greater.	8. Sligo River, January; Ballisodare River, April; Drumcliff River, March. May. April. April and May. Much the same.
9. Yes, in the Owenmore River. No.	9. Angling for trout is now prohibited in this district during the months of April and May. Otherwise much destruction to the salmon fry as heretofore would take place.	9. Not prohibited. Little or no destruction of fry.
10. Towards the end of September. The tidal or lower proprietors are of opinion that the present season for angling is proper, while those of the upper waters or anglers consider the season should be extended to 1st November.	10. In the Moy in August; in the other rivers in the district the latter end of September. The general opinion as to angling is, that it should be as it is now, to commence on 1st February and end on 15th September in the Moy, and Rathfrank and Easky on 1st June, and end on 1st October.	10. In the inland waters begin to get discoloured in May. The present season for angling considered a fair one.
11. No. Angling in October is prohibited by by-law.	11. Most decidedly.	11. Not many, being well protected. Angling in October stopped.
12. No.	12. I don't believe there has been any change.	12. No observable change.
13. None beyond 1872. From 10 to 12 lbs.	13. Have no opportunity of knowing.	13. An increase in weight of spring fish. Peale about the same.
14. No.	14. None.	14. None, unless a little flax water now and again, but well looked after.
15. Not beyond 1872.	15. With candle and gaff, diminished; with nets, during the close season, much increased.	15. Diminished.
16. None.	16. None.	16. None.
17. Not aware of any being required.	17. Upon the Cladagh River near Turlow, where a number of mill weirs are most injurious to the ascent as well as the descent of salmon.	17. None required.
18. Visited the Newport River on the 9th January, and found that the gratings at the mills there were in perfect order. Also visited the Owenmore River on the 2nd and 16th January, and found the gratings at the mills there very defective. Have instituted legal proceedings against the owners.	18. To nearly all. Head gratings wanting to one of the Decket's mills upon the Cladagh, and to Mr. Dunbar's mill upon the Bunree.	18. All erected where required.
19. None.	19. None.	19. All the racks put in good order.
20. Mrs. Helen Little, fixed draft nets, Ballycrov and Owenmore estuary. Mr. William Petrie, draft nets, Coolmore River. Mr. Robert Hector, bag and draft nets, on the sea-coast at Achill.	20. Lessees of Moy fishery, draft nets, Moy and estuary; do, weirs, Moy; William Petrie, draft nets, estuary of Moy; William Little, bag nets, Enniscrone and Kileummin.	20. William Petrie, fixed draft net, Sligo River; William Petrie, bag net, Streeda.
21. None.	21. All prosecutions are in this district, I may say, done by the lessees of the Moy Fishery.	21. Cannot give list.
22. Yes. By water-bailiffs, 8; constabulary, 2; coast guard, 1; owners of rivers, 2; total, 13. In which cases there were 12 convictions, and one dismissed.	22. Some sixty by Mr. Little, Ballivor, and a few by Mr. Carnegie, Easky.	22. Cannot.
23. No.	23. Drafting in the upper waters since the Act of 1863.	23. None.
24. Seventy-five.	24. Sixty-five.	24. Twenty-five.
25. Cannot say.	25. Two hundred and fifty-two.	25. About 60.
26. The most of the water-bailiffs employed by Conservators are for the close season, and a few for the open season.	26. November, December, and January, for the protection of the breeding fish; and April and May for the protection of the fry.	26. Mostly during the close season, and a few in the open season.
27. Yes, chiefly in open season. On Owenmore River by Mrs. Little; Glenamoy River by Mr. D. O'Donnell; Ballycrov River by Mr. George Clive and Sir Alan Bellingham; Newport River by Sir G. C. O'Donnell; Burrishoole River by Mr. Kennedy.	27. None that I know of.	27. Twenty-six employed by Mr. Petrie for close season in Bonnet River; 25 employed by Col. Cooper, Ballisodare Fishery; 4 by Owen Wynne, esq., Glen-car Lake; 4 by H. W. Gore, esq., Glencar Lake and Drumcliff River.
28. No.	28. None of the upper proprietors, but one of the lessees, Mr. A. Petrie, has given this year £6.	28. No subscriptions.
29. Yes. The funds at disposal of the Conservators being insufficient for the payment of the water-bailiffs employed, they are supplemented by Mrs. Little on the Ballycrov, Owenmore, and Munhim Rivers; by Mr. D. O'Donnell on Glenamoy River; by Sir G. C. O'Donnell on the Newport River; and by Mr. Kennedy on the Burrishoole River.	29. Mr. Little, who acts for the lessees in the estuary of the Moy, employs over 250 men.	29. None.
30. From £20 to £2 10s., according to the nature and extent of the duty they have to perform.	30. From £1 to £10.	30. From £15 down to £2.
31. None that I am aware of.	31. That no new Act of Parliament on fishery matters should be allowed to pass unless brought in by Government.	31. None.



Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
	13. BALLYSHANNON.	14. LETTERKENNY.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Fair.	1. Satisfactory.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1873 than in 1872, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Increased in the Erne. Better protection in the breeding season. Decrease in Bunduff. The weather was very unfavourable for fishing.	2. In some parts of the district it has increased; in other parts not more productive than in 1872—reason not assigned by owners of the rivers.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. From 2s. to 7d. 1s. 6d. 6½d. to 6d.	3. 8d. per lb. 2s. 6d. per lb. 7d. per lb.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Nearly all captured on the Erne, but very little of those taken on the Bunduff.	4. Almost all exported; very little retained for home consumption.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1873, as compared with preceding season of 1872?	5. Increased.	5. The same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1872?	6. Greater.	6. The quantity of breeding fish observed in most rivers in this district was greater than in 1872.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. November. November and December. Beginning of January. The Erne, Maguire's-bridge, Arney, Swanlinbar, Killeshandra, and Ballyconnell. Bundrowes, Donegal, Inver, and Fintra rivers. Bunduff at Tawley, Cloontagh and Glenade.	7. Late in November. December and January. Ballydoon and Leannan rivers.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea? Has the quantity of fry descending this year been observably greater or less than usual?	8. Bundrowes in February: Erne and Bunduff, April and May. In May. In March. In April. About the same.	8. Early in February. In May. By the end of March. In April and May. Greater.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Yes, in the Erne only.	9. Not prohibited—but consider little injury takes place.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. End of August, and heavy in spawn in September. In the Bundrowes from 1st February to middle of September. In the rest of the district from middle of March to middle of September.	10. Those in sea slightly discoloured in August; heavy in spawn end of October and November. The present season for angling is generally considered fair.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the months of February or March, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. Yes; but since the recent prohibitions it has greatly diminished.	11. Not much destruction in either cases.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	12. Not aware of any.	12. Not aware of any change.
13. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon or the peale. Give average weight of salmon and peale in the season 1873, as far as practicable?	13. Something larger than usual. Salmon, 12 lbs., peale, 7 lbs., on Erne; salmon, 10 lbs., peale, 5 lbs., on Duff. No change.	13. No increase. 10 lbs. to 12 lbs. average weight of salmon; peale, 5 lbs. or 6 lbs.
14. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	14. Flax water, along the Erne.	14. None, except from the steeping of flax late in the season, which pollution has decreased for the past two seasons.
15. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	15. Diminished.	15. Diminished.
16. Where have fish passes been built, and by whom, since last Report?	16. None.	16. None built since last report, but fish passes were built, some years ago, at Gweedore, by Lord Hill; at Gweebarra, by Lord Cloncurry; and at Ramelton, by Mr. Kelly.
17. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	17. On the Erne at Ballyconnell; on the Oiley at Bruckless, and at Mr. Barton's mill-dam on the Bunduff.	17. Not aware of any other fish passes being required.
18. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the 32 Vic., cap. 9, since last Report? and, if so, specify the particular cases, and whether at head or tail races, or both.	18. None on the Erne; defective at Mullinalack, on the Drowes. None on the Duff at Mr. Barton's mill-lead, either at top or bottom. A great number of fry are killed every season by the water-wheel of Mr. Barton's mill for want of a grating to turn off the fry.	18. None since those mentioned in last report, which were erected in conformity with orders.
19. What instances and nature of precautions have been adopted at mills other than that prescribed by the late Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?	19. None.	19. No change since last report.
20. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1873?	20. The Erne Proprietors, one stake net in channel below; the Erne Proprietors, four fixed draft nets at Ballyshannon; Wm. Sinclair, esq., one fixed draft net at Inver; H. G. Murray Stewart, esq., two fixed draft nets at Killybegs; Marquess Conyngham, one fixed draft net at Bian Rock; Ebenezer Bustard, esq., one fixed draft net at Drimanoë; Cooper Temple, esq., one fixed draft net at Mullaghmore.	20. Mr. Kelly, a fixed draft net, at Ramelton.
21. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1873?	21. None.	21. None by Conservators in 1873.
22. Can you give a list of prosecutions for fishery offences instituted by others, stating by whom, during 1873?	22. None.	22. A prosecution brought against J. S. Richardson, esq., of Buncrana, by officer in charge of coastguard station at same place, for fishing out of season; also a few small fines imposed.
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so what are they, and where used?	23. None.	23. No; the only change being the renewal of bag-net fishing at Horn Head, and one net for eel fishing taken out at Gweedore.
24. What is the number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	24. About 212.	24. About 90.
25. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	25. About 16.	25. About 10.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. Yearly.	26. Some by the year, others by the half-year, or three months when extra men are required.
27. Do any of the upper proprietors employ or pay any water-bailiffs for protection, in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators; and if so, where, and by whom?	27. None.	27. Not aware of any being employed beside those by Conservators, except a few by Lord Cloncurry, at Ducharry.
28. Do any of the upper proprietors subscribe anything towards protection in addition to the licence duties they have to pay? and if so, state amount, and by whom.	28. None.	28. No.
29. Do any of the lower proprietors employ or pay any water-bailiffs for protection in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators; and if so, where, and by whom?	29. Yes; the proprietors of the Erne fisheries employ a good many, and pay more than half of the salaries of those employed by the Board on the Erne and its tributaries. Likewise do the owners of Inver and Glen rivers.	29. See answer to No. 27.
30. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	30. From £2 to £7.	30. Head keepers, £36; others £20 to £23, and as low as £3.
31. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the Inspectors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district—whether as to the rate of licence duty upon fishing engines or other matters?	31. The law seems to be set at defiance by the present state of eel weir constructed at Belturbet. The Conservators take exception to the erroneous statements made, and the false conclusions set forth in a petition purporting to come from the Drogheda Board, and they decline to support such views as are held out by the Drogheda Board.	31. None.



STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—*continued*.

Replies received from Boards of Conservators.

151. LONDONDERRY.	152. COLERAINE.	16. BALLYCASTLE.
1. Satisfactory.	1. Very good.	1. Satisfactory.
2. More productive. No assignable reason.	2. More productive than 1872. The increase is attributed to the high state of the water in the different tributaries the previous winter, which prevented the poachers from capturing the breeding fish.	2. More productive, owing to preservation of Bush by Sir E. Macnaghten.
3. About 7½d. per lb. 1s. 6d. per lb. 7d. per lb.	3. 1s. 7d. per lb. 2s. 6d. per lb. 8d. per lb.	3. 9½d. 2s. 4d., this in spring only. 8d.
4. Nearly all exported.	4. Three-fourths exported and one-fourth purchased for home consumption.	4. Almost all exported.
5. Increased.	5. Much the same.	5. Same as last year.
6. Invariably greater.	6. Much greater.	6. Rather less.
7. November. December and January. Spawning over in end of January, or beginning of February. Rivers Derg, Stroude, Mourne, Glenelly, Finn, Roe, and Faughan.	7. Some of the early fish about the middle of November. December and January. Last week in January. Above Portglenone Bridge in River Bann; above New Ferry in same river; Coagh River; Mayola River, at Castledawson; Ballinderry River, near Coagh; Money more River, near Money more; Claudy River in county Derry; the Maine, Kells, Braid, and Clough Rivers in county Antrim.	7. 1st November. November and December. 1st January. River Bush.
8. May. End of May. End of March. April. About the same.	8. In the Bann in April, and in the Mayola and Ballinderry Rivers early in June; the exact time varies according to the state of the water. About the beginning of April. Latter end of February. May and June. Much greater than usual.	8. 1st February in Bush; all others later. Middle of May. Middle of March. March and April, sometimes in May if the rivers are low. Average; but later going.
9. Not prohibited, and considerable destruction of fry takes place.	9. Not prohibited at any season of the year except in the close season. Very little injury takes place as anglers generally endeavour to preserve the fry.	9. Prohibited as far as possible.
10. End of August. End of September. From 15th March to the 15th September.	10. Latter end of October. That angling should commence in February and end on the 31st October.	10. September. 1st February till 1st October.
11. Large quantities of spent fish are captured by anglers in the months of February and March and also great numbers of full fish in the month of October.	11. Very few are destroyed in February, but several full fish have been taken by anglers in the latter end of October.	11. No. Yes.
12. Not aware of any change.	12. Not aware of any. Salmon in this district are always best in June and July.	12. No.
13. Spring salmon increased in size; no change in peale. Average weight of salmon 12 lbs. and peale 7 lbs.	13. No increase. About 11 lbs.	13. Yes. Fishermen's share is calculated at 7 lb. as an average.
14. Flax water only.	14. Yes, at Ballyclare paper mills, on the Sixmilewater, very serious pollution has been going on for a considerable time.	14. Flax culture is greatly on the decline, and therefore less damage has been done.
15. Decreased.	15. Increased to a very considerable extent in the northern part of the district.	15. Diminished.
16. None.	16. None that I am aware of.	16. None.
17. At Ballyarton on the Faughan River.	17. At every mill weir in the district.	17. None required.
18. None.	18. Yes. One grating put on at foot of tail-race that flows into the river at Money more.	18. Gratings were provided heretofore, and are regularly kept in order.
19. None.	19. None.	19. None necessary.
20. Irish Society, three stake nets in Lough Foyle; the Irish Society, eight fixed draft nets; Alex. Shuldham and others, four fixed draft nets; J. Cromie, five fixed draft nets; Sir H. Bruce, fixed draft net; James McGowery, fixed draft net; Wm. Lorton, fixed draft net; George Young, three bag nets.	20. The Irish Society, four fixed draft nets; Thomas Black, one bag net; Henry O'Neil, one bag net and two fixed draft nets, Portstewart; Wm. Gregg, two fixed draft nets, Portstewart; Mr. Watt, one bag net, Portrush.	20. William Gregg, Portrush, 5 bag nets; Sir E. Macnaghten, Bushfoot and Blackrock, 2 bag nets and 3 draft nets (river is fished by nets); Mrs. Mill, Portmoon, 2 bag nets; Robert Stewart, Portbradden, 1 bag net; John Rennie, Lorr, 1 bag net; Lord Antrim, Glenarn, 1 bag net; Hugh Dixon, Carrickarade, 1 bag net; James Kelly, Larrybane, 1 bag net; Robert Woodside, Kinbane, 2 draft nets; John McGildowney, Clarepark, 1 draft net; Sir H. H. Boyd, Ballycastle, 1 draft net; John Finlay, Cushendun, 2 draft nets; Nicholas Black, Legg, 1 draft net; Archibald McKeegan, Cushendall, draft net.
21. Cannot.	21. Total amount of fines received for the Board of Conservators during the year 1873, £60 1s. 3d.	21. None of moment, only two or three for flax water.
22. The Constabulary have instituted various prosecutions for which we have not got any return as yet.	22. In a few instances the police were complainants in those referred to in No. 21.	22. Cannot.
23. None.	23. Not aware of any.	23. None.
24. One hundred and ninety.	24. Fifty-seven.	24. On Bush, 13 permanent men, 25 during spawning season; on Ballycastle Sub-District, 4 permanent men, and 5 in spawning season.
25. Forty by the lessees of the Irish Society's Fishery in the Foyle.	25. About twelve.	25. Twenty-three by Sir E. Macnaghten, some of these only in the spawning season.
26. The greater number from the 1st November till the 1st April. A few cases the whole year.	26. The whole year.	26. Twelve permanently, 11 for spawning season.
27. The Duke of Abercorn supplements the salary of the Conservator's bailiff at Sion Mills.	27. The Blackwater Fishing Club, per J. W. Johnston, esq., Honorary Secretary, Cassaghmoune, Aughnacloy, employ and pay three.	27. —
28. None.	28. No.	28. —
29. The lessees of the Honorable the Irish Society's Fishery in the Foyle, employ about forty on their own account; and also pay about two-thirds of those employed by the Conservators.	29. The Lessees of the Cutts, Coleraine, and also the Bann Fishing Club.	29. John Finlay, Cushendun, employs one.
30. From £3 to £20.	30. From £5 to £40.	30. By Sir E. Macnaghten—permanent men, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per week; temporary men, 12s. per week.
31. The Conservators would strongly recommend that the close season for angling should be from 15th October till the 15th of March.	31. Yes. The Conservators consider that, taking into account the capabilities of capture of the fixed draft nets used at Portstewart, the licence duty on those engines should, at least, be £6 each.	31. The old one, viz., an increase of amount of licence duty to provide adequate funds for protection. One fishery with one bag net was stated by a Conservator to net £1,000 on a £10 licence.



## APPENDIX, No. 10.—ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—concluded.

Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
	171. DROGHEDA.	172. DUNDALK.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. So far as supply and capture the condition may be termed satisfactory.	1. Satisfactory.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1873 than in 1872, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. There was not much difference in average general capture, but locally some portions of the district fared better than others in this respect.	2. Has been more productive this year. More particularly in the latter part of the season which is attributed to the greater number of grilse in 1873 than in 1872.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. About 1s. 1d. 2s. 2d. in a small proportion of captures, which fell off early. 6d.	3. 1s. 2d. 2s. 6d.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. There was a trifling increase in home consumption, owing to slack fishing in the upper waters at one part of the season, but it made no appreciable reduction in the export trade, which, as usual, took off nearly the entire produce.	4. About nine-tenths sent to Dublin and Belfast, and one-tenth sold for home consumption.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1873, as compared with preceding season of 1872?	5. Not at all equal to former years, a great reduction having been suddenly made in the staff of water-bailiffs, arising from want of funds.	5. The same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1872?	6. In the main rivers the supply of breeding fish was about an average of former years, but in the tributaries generally the number was much in excess, and in these fish also ascended considerably higher than usual.	6. Greater.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. Spawning in this district has heretofore generally commenced about the first week in October, ceasing about the first week in January. There has, however, lately been observable a tendency to earlier periods, notably this season. See replies to queries 10 and 12.	7. In the Dee and Glyde in October and November; the greatest spawning month in these rivers is November. In the Fane in November, and the greatest spawning months are November and December. In all the rivers north of this in November and December, and their greatest spawning months are December and January. The most important spawning beds are as follow, viz.:—On the Dee, at Drumcar, Cappoge, Drumgoolstown, Richardstown, and Ardee. On the Glyde, at Castlebellingham Wood, Drumleek, Mansfieldstown, Corbolls, Tallanstown, Feraghs, and Coolderry. On the Fane, at Stephenstown, Knockgrange, Castleryn, Channonrock, Drumeah, Inishkeen, Moyles, Blackstaff, Annagad, Colloville, and Ballynacarry. On the Castletown River, Philipstown branch, at Castletown, Tateetra, Killen, Philipstown; Dungooey branch, at Drumbilla and Falmore; Forkhill branch, at Scotelgreen and Waterlodge. On the Flurry River, at Ballurgen and Ravensdale Park. On the Peidmont River, at Peidmont and Mountbagnal. In all rivers north of this they are not sufficiently well known to be able to note the most important spawning beds.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea? Has the quantity of fry descending this year been observably greater or less than usual?	8. At the very commencement of the season, but there are plenty of clean fish to be found early in January. First week of June. Heretofore early in April; this season they are going down already, and will be out of the rivers long before that time; see reply to query 7. April and May. Supply abundant, but cannot be said to be in excess of last season, when it was exceptionally great.	8. In the Glyde and Dee, 1st of February, and in the Fane in April. In June. In March. In April and May. About a month or six weeks later in all rivers north of these. Greater.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries; or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Some efforts are made to protect fry, but as there is no direct stoppage put to fishing, without much success.	9. Angling for trout is not prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries. There is some destruction by young boys, but not to a great extent.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. Usually about 1st September. This season many "gravid" fish were in the rivers as early as the middle of July. Angling should open in this district in January, and close by 1st September, after which no engine of any kind should be allowed, except for the capture of trout, which might be permitted to October 1st.	10. In the Glyde and Dee the fish begin to be discoloured in the latter end of July, and to be heavy in spawn in September. In the Fane they begin to be discoloured in August, and to get heavy in spawn in October. In all rivers north of this a month later.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the months of February or March, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. Formerly great numbers of both descriptions were destroyed, this season "spents" were not much molested, but full fish suffered severely for want of protection. See reply to query No. 5.	11. A great number of spent fish have been destroyed in the Fane and all rivers north of it in February and March, and in all rivers in the month of October.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	12. The seasons are gradually becoming earlier. See replies to queries Nos. 7, 8, and 10.	12. No.
13. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon or the peale? Give average weight of salmon and peale in the season 1873, as far as practicable?	13. The size of salmon has been much greater for the last three or four years than formerly. Peale do not show any marked difference. Salmon might fairly be averaged this season at 15 lbs.	13. There has been an increase in the average size of spring salmon, but not of peale, this year. The average weight of salmon: about 18 lbs., and of peale about 6 lbs.
14. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	14. Chiefly flax water, and this principally confined to tributaries on borders of Meath and Cavan.	14. In the Dundalk River spent wash is allowed to flow from the distillery through the town sewer, causing great destruction of all kinds of fish when the water is low in the river. And there is a general destruction of fish throughout the district by flax water.
15. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	15. Considerably increased, and many offenders were not made amenable for causes already specified. See reply to query No. 5.	15. From the number of prosecutions there seems to have been an increase.
16. Where have fish passes been built, and by whom, since last Report?	16. None built, one or two repaired or improved.	16. None.
17. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	17. On the tributaries, Mattock, Skeene, Trimleston, Murmod, and Devlin.	17. At Channonrock, Inishkeen, and Philipstown mill weirs. On the Dee at Whitemills, present pass being useless; and at Julianstown, where pass is also useless, being partly carried away. On Glyde also, at Bragganstown, where the pass is very indifferent.
18. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the 32 Vic., cap. 9, since last Report? and, if so, specify the particular cases, and whether at head or tail races, or both.	18. No alterations in this respect since last report.	18. None have been attached since last report.
19. What instances and nature of precautions have been adopted at mills other than that prescribed by the late Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?	19. None.	19. None.
20. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1873?	20. John King, fixed net in river; convicted; 10s.; paid. James Boylan, like offence; do.; 5s.; do. Peter Gillick, fishing during weekly close season; do.; 23; do. Peter Lanny, threats to an officer; do.; bound to peace, costs not paid. Peter Lanny, fishing during annual close season; do.; 10s.; paid. Joseph Campbell, like offence; do.; 5s.; do. Chas. Mackin, like offence; do.; 5s.; do. Patk. Brooks, like offence; do.; 5s.; do. Joseph Campbell, neglecting to remove net during close season; do.; 22; paid, net forfeited and sold. Patrick McMahon, poisoning river; do.; 10s.; James Lynch, like offence; do.; 21; Jas. Smyth, like offence; do.; 21; John Reilly, like offence; do.; 21; James Reilly, like offence; do.; 21—these fines were not returned when yearly account closed. Michael Rafferty, killing fish on spawning bed; convicted; 25. Michael Clarke, poisoning river; summons incorrectly filled; case withdrawn.	20. Arthur Newcomen, one bag net; John Jones, one bag net.
21. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1873?	21. One, by J. L. W. Naper, esq.	21. See Appendix.
22. Can you give a list of prosecutions for fishery offences instituted by others, stating by whom, during 1873?	22. Marquess of Headfort, Hon. Col. Taylor, and J. L. W. Naper, esq. £18.	22. See Appendix.
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	23. No.	23. Every description of imaginable weapon, including pitchforks.
24. What is the number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	24. Six at present, formerly twelve. See reply No. 5.	24. Seven, including inspector.
25. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	25. One.	25. One.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. Permanent.	26. The Conservators' bailiffs were employed the whole season, and those of private individuals for three months.
27. Do any of the upper proprietors employ or pay any water-bailiffs for protection in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators; and if so, where, and by whom?	27. One, by J. L. W. Naper, esq.	27. None.
28. Do any of the upper proprietors subscribe anything towards protection in addition to the licence duties they have to pay? and if so, state amount, and by whom.	28. Marquess of Headfort, Hon. Col. Taylor, and J. L. W. Naper, esq. £18.	28. Colonel Fortescue and Robert Hoey, esq., proprietors, subscribed £2 15s., and William Robert Rogers, esq., and Dr. Callan, 10s. each towards the payment of one water-bailiff for three months.
29. Do any of the lower proprietors employ or pay any water-bailiffs for protection in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators; and if so, where, and by whom?	29. No.	29. No.
30. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	30. £18 and £12 per annum.	30. Four at £15 per annum, two at £15 for six months and at £10 for other six months; one inspector at £30 per annum.
31. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the Inspectors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district—whether as to the rate of licence duty upon fishing engines or other matters?	31. Close season should commence earlier, and open in proportion. By-laws should be passed as to meshes of wade nets on the coast and in the rivers, and also to compel the removal of all salmon cots from banks of rivers during close season. Licence duties on draft and snap nets and on cross-lines should be increased, and licences for single rods made local, or an additional per-centage charged for the benefit of any other district than that in which it was originally issued.	31. The Conservators suggest and strongly recommend that the necessary steps be taken by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, with the least possible delay, to have an Act passed authorizing and empowering the Royal Irish Constabulary to enforce the provisions of section 80 of 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 106, so as to prevent the pollution of rivers by flax water, &c.



## APPENDIX, No. 11.

APPENDIX,  
No. 11.

LIST of STONE WEIRS in Ireland for SALMON FISHING, with their Breadth, and the size of the Queen's Gap or share maintained therein respectively.

NAME OF			Breadth of Stream.	Size of Queen's Gap previous to passing of 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114.	OBSERVATIONS.
Fishery District.	River.	Weir.			
Ballinakill, .	Bundorragha, .	Bundorragha, .	Ft. in. about 60 0	Ft. in. 10 0	Not used. .
	Ass or Errive, .	Ashleagh, .	„ 60 0	No gap, .	Ditto. .
Bangor, .	Owenmore, .	Goulamore, .	„ 429 0	No gap, .	Ditto. .
	Munhim, .	Munhim, .	„ 34 0	No gap, .	Ditto. .
	Newport, .	Newport, .	153 4	.	Gap 15 feet 10 inches. Not used.
Ballina, .	Moy, .	Ballina, .	341 8	No gap, .	Do. 34 feet 2 inches.
	Ditto, .	Foxford, .	295 10	11 0	Do. 29 feet 7 inches, weir not used.
Sligo, .	Sligo, .	.	432 0	No gap, .	Not used. A fishing mill-dam.
Ballyshannon, .	Bundrowes, .	Bundrowes, .	68 4	No gap, .	Gap 6 feet 10 inches.
	Erne, .	Erne, .	.	.	A fishing mill-dam.
	Inver, .	.	about 105 0	No gap, .	Not used.
	Ditto, .	Eske, .	„ 82 0	No gap, .	Ditto.
Coleraine, .	Bann, .	The Cutts of Coleraine, .	455 0	18 0	A fishing mill-dam. Pass, 30 feet in breadth, opened.
Ballycastle, .	Bush, .	.	230 0	No gap, .	Gap 12 feet 9 inches. Not used.
Drogheda, .	Boyne, .	Oldbridge, .	240 0	22 6	Do. 24 feet.
	Ditto, .	Rosnaree, .	300 0	13 and 35	Do. 30 feet.
	Ditto, .	Newgrange, .	224 0	No gap, .	Do. 18 feet.
Letterkenny, .	Leenane, .	Rathmelton, .	159 0	No gap, .	Two Gaps of 6 feet each.
	Lackagh, .	Lackagh, .	211 0	No gap, .	Gap 20 feet. Not used.
	Owenea, .	Owenea, .	145 0	No gap, .	Gap 14½ feet. Not used.
Londonderry, .	Finn, .	Killygordon, .	about 198 0	No gap, .	Do. 20 feet. Not used.
	Buncrana, .	Buncrana, .	180 0	No gap, .	Do. 18 feet.
Waterford, .	Nore, .	Innistigue, .	173 0	60 0	Do. 60 feet.
	Ditto, .	Rockview, .	98 0	78 0	Do. 78 feet.
	Ditto, .	Jerpoint, .	99 0	66 0	Do. 66 feet.
	Ditto, .	Dysart, .	93 0	47 0	Do. 47 feet.
	Suir, .	Coolnamuck, .	176 0	47 0	Do. 47 feet.
	Tay, .	Woodhouse, .	55 0	No gap, .	Do. 6 feet.
Lismore, .	Blackwater, .	Lismore Weir, .	315 0	No gap, .	Do. 31 feet 6 inches.
Cork, .	Lee, .	The North Lee Fishery Weir or "Hayes Weir."	408 0	No gap, .	A fishing mill-dam. Not used.
	Ditto, .	The weir above Wellington Bridge.	780 0	No gap, .	Ditto. Not used.
	Ditto, .	"The Upper Gill Abbey Weir."	378 0	No gap, .	Ditto. Not used.
	Ditto, .	"The Sugar House Weir."	114 0	No gap, .	Gap 11 feet 5 inches.
Killarney, .	Carra, .	Carra, .	160 0	No gap, .	Gap 16 feet.
	Waterville or Curraun.	Waterville, .	under 40 0	No gap, .	Extension of weekly close season from noon on Friday to noon on Monday ordered instead of gap, stream being under 40 feet—26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, s. 11.
Limerick, .	Shannon, .	Lax Weir, .	840 0	21 0	Gap 50 feet.
Galway, .	Galway, .	Galway Salmon Weirs,	205 10	16 0	Do. 20 feet 7 inches.
	Owenmore or Great River.	Ballinahinch Trout and Salmon Weirs.	228 0	No gap, .	Do. 22 feet. Not used.
	Spiddal, .	Spiddal Salmon Weir,	varies greatly; 283 0 to 12 0	No gap, .	Do. 12 feet. Not used.
	Furbough, .	The Furbough Salmon Weir.	14 0	No gap, .	Do. 3 feet. Not used.



## RESULT of INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS of IRISH FISHERIES into the

No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.
1	Barrow, otherwise Ross, otherwise Nore and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Head Weir,	Thomas Murphy,	John H. Glascott,	Dunganstown,	Whitechurch,
2	Barrow River,	Ditto,	Arthur Kavanagh,	Arthur Kavanagh,	Drummin,	St. Mullin's
3	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Ditto,	Joseph Hunt,	W. M. Glascott,	Mountainago,	Whitechurch,
4	Ditto,	Ditto,	Walter Sweetman,	Walter Sweetman,	Annaghs,	Shanbogh,
5	Ditto,	Ditto,	Michael and D. Cody,	—	Carrickloney,	Kilmakevoage,
6	Ditto,	Ditto,	James Doody,	—	Great Island,	Kilmokea,
7	Ditto,	Ditto,	Samuel Bennett,	—	Ditto,	Ditto,
8	Ditto,	Ditto,	Richard Cashen,	—	Shanbogh, Upper,	Shanbogh,
9	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Sherlock,	—	Great Island,	Kilmokea,
10	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Shanahan,	—	Ditto,	Ditto,
11	Ditto,	Ditto,	George Kent,	—	Ditto,	Ditto,
12	Suir,	Ditto,	John Lynch,	N. Power,	Faithlegg,	Faithlegg,
13	Ditto,	Ditto,	Hugh Treacey,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
14	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Walsh,	—	Cheekpoint,	Ditto,
15	Suir, Nore, and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Ditto,	John Lynch,	—	Coolbunna,	Ditto,
16	Ditto,	Stake Weir,	Michael Dobbyn,	Marquess of Waterford,	Crooke,	Crooke,
17	Ditto,	Ditto,	Eliza Coghlan,	J. J. D. Coghlan,	Dromina,	Ditto,
18	Nore,	Head Weir,	W. F. F. Tighe,	W. F. F. Tighe,	Innistioige,	Innistioige,
19	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow conjoined.	Ditto,	Patrick Byrne,	E. W. Nunn,	Camlin,	Old Ross,
20	Barrow,	Ditto,	W. F. F. Tighe,	W. F. F. Tighe,	Kilconnelly,	The Rower,
21	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Eligot,	D. Burtchell,	Coolruiny,	Ditto,
22	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow conjoined.	Ditto,	John Forrester,	—	Carrickloney,	Kilmakevoage,
23	Nore River,	Ditto,	John Hunt,	Mrs. and Miss Vicars,	Brownsford,	Dysertmoon,
24	Suir River,	Ditto,	Paul Anderson,	N. A. Power,	Gorteen,	Rathpatrick,
25	Ditto,	Ditto,	Cath. and P. Moroney,	N. Power,	Drumdowney, Upper,	Ditto,
26	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow conjoined.	Ditto,	Michael Irish,	Dr. J. Mackesy,	Ballyverneen,	Ballygurrin,
27	Ditto,	Ditto,	Thomas Murphy,	Col. Chas. Kearney,	Kearney's Bay,	Kilcolumb,
28	Ditto,	Ditto,	Joseph Hunt,	Peter Strange,	Rochestown,	Ditto,
29	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Hannebury,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
30	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Doyle,	J. Devereux,	Ringville,	Ditto,
31	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Bolger,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
32	Ditto,	Ditto,	W. Walsh,	Mrs. Bolton,	Drumdowney, Upper,	Rathpatrick,
33	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Sullivan,	P. Hannebury,	Ballinlaw,	Kilcolumb,
34	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Brien,	N. Power,	Drumdowney, Upper,	Rathpatrick,
35	Ditto,	Ditto,	David Bennett,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
36	Suir River,	Ditto,	James Butler,	Samuel King,	Fisherstown,	Kilmokea,
37	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow conjoined.	Ditto,	Pierce Cox,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
38	Ditto,	Ditto,	James Kavanagh,	—	Ditto,	Ditto,
39	Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, otherwise Waterford Harbour.	Scotch or Stake Weir,	A. Ryan, or Hayes,	Lord Templemore,	Duncannon,	St. James and Dunbrody.
40	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. Doyle,	Ditto,	Clonsharragh,	Ditto,
41	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. Stephens,	Ditto,	Duncannon,	Ditto,
42	Suir,	Head Weir,	N. A. Power,	N. A. Power,	Gorteen,	Rathpatrick,
43	Shannon River,	Fly-Net,	Randle Borough,	Randle Borough,	Querrin,	Moyarta
44	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	S. M'Auliffe,	Ditto,	Shangannagh,	Ditto,
45	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Kennedy,	John Cox,	Clarefield,	Ditto,
46	Ditto,	Ditto,	D. M'Auliffe,	Francis Keane,	Scattery Island,	Kilrush,
47	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	Francis Connell,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
48	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	S. M'Auliffe,	Benjamin Cox,	Clarefield,	Moyarta,
49	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Connell and D. M'Auliffe,	Colonel Vandeleur,	Carrowncalla, S.,	Kilrush,
50	Ditto,	Ditto,	Francis Connell,	Francis Keane,	Scattery Island,	Ditto,
51	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
52	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Commins,	Colonel Vandeleur,	Inishbig or Hog Island,	Ditto,
53	Ditto,	Ditto,	James Connell,	Ditto,	Ballynote, West,	Ditto,
54	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Slattery,	Ditto,	Ballymacrinan,	Killimor,
55	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. M'Auliffe,	Ditto,	Lakyle, South,	Kilofin,
56	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
57	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. M'Auliffe and T. M'Namara,	Ditto,	Mount Shannon, West,	Ditto,
58	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	Marcus Sheehy,	Ditto,	Mount Shannon Wood,	Ditto,
59	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	Denis M'Auliffe,	Ditto,	Cloorkerry, West,	Ditto,
60	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	S. M'Auliffe,	Lord Leconfield,	Erril,	Kilfidane,
61	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. Cunningham,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
62	Ditto,	Ditto,	James O'Neill,	William Ashe,	Shannakeabeg,	Ditto,
63	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Griffin,	James Kelly,	Cahiracoon,	Kildysart,
64	Ditto (Clonderlaw Bay),	Ditto,	Daniel Molony,	Lord Annaly,	Kilkerrin,	Kilofin,
65	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
66	Ditto,	Ditto,	James Browne,	Ditto,	Lakyle, North,	Ditto,
67	Ditto,	Ditto,	D. Molony,	Ditto,	Ballina,	Ditto,
68	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Kilkerrin,	Ditto,
69	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	Thomas M'Mahon,	Richard Barclay,	Ballyartney,	Ditto,



No. 12.

Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland.

APPENDIX,  
No. 12.

No.	Barony.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
1	Shelburne, .	Wexford, .	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	17 Oct. 1863.	Appeal, .	Appeal withdrawn.
2	St. Mullin's, 1	Carlow, .	To be abated, not having been legally erected in 1862.	Ditto, .	No appeal. .	—
3	Shelburne, .	Wexford, .	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
4	Ida, .	Kilkenny, .	Ditto, . . . . .	19 Oct. 1863,	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto.
5	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	No appeal. .	—
6	Shelburne, .	Wexford, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
7	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
8	Ida, .	Kilkenny, .	To be abated, not having been legally erected in 1862,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
9	Shelburne, .	Wexford, .	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
10	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, not having been legally erected in 1862,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
11	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation,	20 Oct. 1863,	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
12	Gualtiere, .	Waterford, .	Ditto, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	21 Oct. 1863,	No appeal.	—
13	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
14	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
15	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
16	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	23 Oct. 1863,	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
17	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	24 Oct. 1863,	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto.
18	Gowran, .	Kilkenny, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation,	26 Oct. 1863,	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto.
19	Bantry, .	Wexford, .	Ditto, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto.
20	Ida, .	Kilkenny, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	No appeal. .	—
21	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
22	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
23	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	27 Oct. 1863,	Ditto.	—
24	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	29 Oct. 1863,	Ditto.	—
25	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	10 Dec. 1863,	Ditto.	—
26	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Appeal withdrawn.
27	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	11 Dec. 1863,	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto.
28	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto.
29	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	No appeal. .	—
30	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
31	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
32	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	No appeal. .	—
33	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	12 Dec. 1863,	Ditto.	—
34	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
35	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
36	Shelburne, .	Wexford, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Appeal withdrawn.
37	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	No appeal. .	—
38	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
39	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, .	16 Dec. 1863,	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
40	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as being erected in narrow channel,	4 April, 1865,	No appeal. .	—
41	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and being illegally erected—extending beyond low-water mark.	23 Dec. 1863,	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
42	Ida, .	Kilkenny, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
43	Moyarta, .	Clare, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	1 Jan. 1864,	Ditto.	—
44	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
45	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
46	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
47	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
48	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	2 Jan. 1864,	Ditto.	—
49	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
50	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	No appeal. .	—
51	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
52	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
53	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
54	Clonderlaw, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	Ditto.
55	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	4 Jan. 1864,	No appeal. .	—
56	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
57	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
58	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
59	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
60	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
61	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
62	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
63	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
64	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	7 Jan. 1864,	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
65	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto.
66	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Judgment affirmed.
67	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, and not having been legally erected in 1862.	5 Jan. 1864,	No appeal. .	—
68	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
69	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	7 Jan. 1864,	Ditto.	—



## APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,  
No. 12.

RESULT OF INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH FISHERIES into the

No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.
70	River Barrow, otherwise Nore and Barrow conjoined.	Head Weir.	Richard Hewitson.	M. W. Knox.	Kilmannock.	Kilmokea.
71	River Suir.	Ditto.	G. Giles.	G. Giles.	Kilmurry.	Rathpatrick.
72	Rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, otherwise Waterford Harbour.	Stake Weir.	James Ryan.	Lord Ely.	Ballystraw.	Templetown.
73	Slade Bay.	Bag-Net.	W. Breen.	Ditto.	Slade.	Hook.
74	Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined.	Head Weir.	J. Hanlon and others.	Lord Templemore.	Nook.	St. James and Dunbrody.
75	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anthony Wallis.	Ditto.	Ballyhack.	Ditto.
76	Ditto.	Stake-Net.	Arthur N. O'Neill.	Lord Carew.	Woodstown, Lower.	Crooke.
77	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Knockaveelish.	Killea.
78	Suir, King's Channel.	Ditto.	Mary O'Neill.	Mary O'Neill.	Knockboy.	Ballygunner.
79	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
80	Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined.	Head Weir.	John Hanlon & others.	Lord Templemore.	Saltmills.	St. James and Dunbrody.
81	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ballyhack.	Ditto.
82	Shannon.	Stake-Net.	Stephen Cunningham.	Bryan O'Loughlin.	Ailroebeag.	Killfidane.
83	Ditto.	Fly-Net.	R. W. C. Reeves.	R. W. C. Reeves.	Poulnadaree.	Killimor.
84	Ditto.	Stake-Net.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Burrane, Lower.	Ditto.
85	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
86	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
87	Ditto.	Ditto.	Michael Colpoys.	Colonel Hickman.	Knock.	Kilmurry.
88	Ditto.	Ditto.	S. M'Cauliffe & John Brooks.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
89	Ditto.	Ditto.	Eliza Hodnett.	Ditto.	Kilmore.	Ditto.
90	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
91	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
92	Ditto.	Ditto.	John Houlehan.	Ditto.	Carrowbane.	Ditto.
93	Ditto.	Ditto.	S. Pegum.	Rev. T. Butler.	Poulnadaree.	Killimor.
94	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
95	Ditto.	Ditto.	Henry S. O'Brien.	Henry S. O'Brien.	Portdrine.	Kilfintinan.
96	Ditto.	Ditto.	S. M'Auliffe.	T. R. Henn.	Slievedooley.	Kilofin.
97	Ditto.	Ditto.	T. Naughten & others.	E. T. Massey.	Ballycanauna.	Ballysteen.
98	Ditto.	Ditto.	M. Shaughnessy and others.	Lord Guillamore.	Courtbrown.	Askeaton.
99	Ditto.	Ditto.	S. M'Cauliffe.	Colonel Hickman.	Knock.	Kilmurry.
100	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Browne.	Lord Monteagle.	Leahys.	Robertstown.
101	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Durnish.	Shanagolden.
102	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Foynes Island.	Robertstown.
103	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
104	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mount Trenchard.	Loughill.
105	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
106	Ditto.	Ditto.	P. Sheehan.	Lord Clare.	Ballynash (Clare).	Robertstown.
107	Ditto.	Ditto.	M. M'Namarra.	R. Bateson.	Loughill.	Loughill.
108	Ditto.	Ditto.	John Griffin.	Thomas Royse.	Carrowbanebeg.	Ditto.
109	Ditto.	Ditto.	M. M'Namarra.	Earl of Clare.	Ditto.	Ditto.
110	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Browne.	C. Minchin.	Killacolla.	Kilfergus.
111	Ditto.	Ditto.	Margaret Putland and others.	Knight of Glin.	Caheragh.	Ditto.
112	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Glin Demesne.	Ditto.
113	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Farranmiller.	Ditto.
114	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Browne.	Elizabeth Standish.	Killacolla (Barker).	Ditto.
115	Ditto.	Fly-Net.	W. B. Barrington.	W. B. Barrington.	Ballyhoolahan.	Loughill.
116	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Browne.	Rev. R. Fitzgerald.	Ballydonohoe.	Kilfergus.
117	Ditto.	Stake-Net.	P. J. Mayne.	P. J. Mayne.	East Astee.	Ahavallin.
118	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	West Astee.	Ditto.
119	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Pinn.	W. C. Hickey.	Cloonaman.	Ditto.
120	Ditto.	Ditto.	C. Sandes.	C. Sandes.	Carrig Island.	Ditto.
121	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Pinn.	R. Leslie.	Kilcolgan, Lower.	Kilnaughten.
122	Ditto.	Ditto.	Alicia Wren.	Lord Listowel.	Coreasand Sand Hills.	Kilconnelly.
123	Ditto.	Fly-Net.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Castlequarter.	Ditto.
124	Ditto.	Stake-Net.	Ditto.	Leslie Wren.	Kylatallen.	Ditto.
125	Ditto.	Ditto.	W. Sandes.	T. Sandes.	Carhoonakinneely.	Kilnaughten.
126	Ditto.	Ditto.	Alicia Wren.	Leslie Wren.	Carrigane.	Ahavallin.
127	Sea off Coast of County Cork.	Bag-Net.	C. Desmond.	Samuel Hodder.	Ringabella.	Tracton.
128	Ditto.	Fly-Net.	W. Atkinson.	Lord Ponsonby.	Redbarn.	Clonpriest.
129	Ditto.	Ditto.	N. T. Foley.	Murdoch Green.	Summerfield.	Youghal.
130	Ditto.	Stake-Net.	J. Ronayne.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
131	Ditto.	Fly-Net.	N. T. Foley.	D. L. Lewis.	Claycastle.	Ditto.



Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—*continued.*APPENDIX,  
No. 12.

No.	Barony	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
70	Shelburne, .	Wexford, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	10 Mar. 1864,	Appeal, .	Sent back for further inquiry as to partial abatement.—See No. 272.
71	Ida, .	Kilkenny, .	Ditto, . . . . .	14 Mar. 1864,	No appeal.	—
72	Shelburne, .	Wexford, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	15 Mar. 1864,	Appeal, .	Withdrawn.
73	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
74	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected, . . . . .	16 Mar. 1864,	—	—
75	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, .	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Withdrawn.
76	Gaultiere, .	Waterford, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	17 Mar. 1864,	Ditto, .	Sent back for reconsideration.—See Nos. 261 to 264 inclusive.
77	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	
78	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	18 Mar. 1864,	Ditto, .	
79	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	
80	Shelburne, .	Wexford, .	To be abated, Lord Templemore consenting, .	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
81	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
82	Clonderlaw, .	Clare, .	Legally erected, . . . . .	26 Mar. 1864,	—	—
83	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; not erected in 1862, .	28 Mar. 1864,	No appeal.	—
84	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106; and extending beyond low-water mark. The latter question to be tried by Commissioners when appeal on title decided.	29 Mar. 1864,	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
85	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Sent back.—See No. 266.
86	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, and as being injurious to navigation.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Judgment affirmed.
87	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; not erected in 1862, .	30 Mar. 1864,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .
88	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
89	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	31 Mar. 1864,	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
90	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Judgment reversed.
91	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; not erected in 1862, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Judgment affirmed.
92	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .
93	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated by consent of Mr. Butler, .	2 April, 1864,	No appeal.	—
94	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
95	Bunratty, Lr.	Ditto, .	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and to the public right of fishing.	4 April, 1864,	Appeal, .	New trial granted upon point of form, see No. 250.
96	Clonderalaw, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
97	Kenry, .	Limerick, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
98	Lower Connello, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
99	Clonderalaw, .	Clare, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
100	Shanid, .	Limerick, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, .	5 April, 1864,	Ditto, .	—
101	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, and injurious to public right of fishing.	6 April, 1864,	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
102	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .
103	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .
104	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .
105	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated by consent; not erected in 1862, .	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
106	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	7 April, 1864,	Ditto, .	—
107	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
108	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
109	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, not having been erected in 1862, .	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
110	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
111	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Sent back.—See No. 265.
112	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; injurious to navigation, .	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
113	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
114	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	8 April, 1864,	Appeal, .	Appeal withdrawn.
115	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected, . . . . .	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
116	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, and not erected in 1862.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
117	Inaghicconor	Kerry, .	To be abated; not legally erected in 1862, and injurious to the public right of fishing.	11 April, 1864,	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
118	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .
119	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Judgment reversed.
120	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; not erected in 1862, .	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
121	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
122	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
123	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
124	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, and not erected in 1862, .	12 April, 1864,	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
125	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Judgment affirmed.
126	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to public rights of fishing.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Judgment reversed; but public right of fishing preserved.
127	Kinalea, .	Cork, .	To be abated, as being within three miles of Carrigaline River mouth.	4 Aug. 1864,	Ditto, .	Judgment reversed.
128	Imokilly, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	8 Aug. 1864,	No appeal.	—
129	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
130	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
131	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—



No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	*Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.
132	Sea off Coast of co. Cork,	Bag-Net,	John Walsh,	Roger Davis,	Knockadoon,	Youghal,
133	Ditto,	Ditto,	D. Sullivan,	M. Longfield,	Ballycotton,	Kilmahon,
134	Ballycotton Bay, co. Cork,	Ditto,	J. Litton,	J. Litton,	Ditto,	Ditto,
135	River Blackwater,	Stake-Net,	R. Power,	Trustees of Mrs. Osborne.	Pillpark,	Clashmore,
136	Ditto,	Ditto,	F. Kennedy and others,	Lord Stuart de Decies,	Timknock,	Ditto,
137	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. T. Dennehy,	Ditto,	Ardsallagh,	Ditto,
138	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Ronayne,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
139	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
140	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. B. Ronayne,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
141	Ditto,	Ditto,	G. Crotty,	Ditto,	Coolbagh,	Ditto,
142	Ditto,	Head Weir,	G. Dalton,	Ditto,	Dromana,	Alfane,
143	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	M. G. Adams,	Hon. C. W. M. Smythe,	Rincrow,	Templemichael,
144	Ditto,	Ditto,	Hon. C. W. M. Smythe,	Ditto,	Ballynatray,	Ditto,
145	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. M'Sweeney,	—	Templemichael,	Ditto,
146	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. Allen & N. T. Foley,	Samuel Allen,	D'Loughtaue,	Kinsalebeg,
147	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Sliney & J. Harley,	—	Newport, East,	Templemichael,
148	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Doolan,	Lord Huntingdon,	Ballynaclash,	Clashmore,
149	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. Ronayne,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
150	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Mansfield,	J. Kiely,	Newport, East,	Kilcockan,
151	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. White & W. Murphy,	—	Strancally,	Ditto,
152	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. White,	—	Carnglass,	Ditto,
153	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. Cotter,	Lord Stuart de Decies,	Tinnascart,	Aglish,
154	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. M'Sweeney,	—	Stael,	Templemichael,
155	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Neil and W. Hennessey,	Rev. G. Gumbleton,	Scart,	Kilcockan,
156	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. Browne and Michl. M'Carthy,	C. Musgrave,	Glenassy, or Clooneen,	Aglish,
157	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Fitzgerald,	C. O'Mahony,	Ballyphillip, East,	Kilcockan,
158	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. Healy,	J. Hargrave,	Dromore,	Aglish,
159	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Collins,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
160	Ditto,	Ditto,	Maurice Hickey,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
161	Ditto,	Head Weir,	C. Usher,	C. Usher,	Camphire,	Lismore,
162	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Rice,	—	Killahaly, East,	Ditto,
163	Ditto,	Ditto,	Sir R. Musgrave,	Sir R. Musgrave,	Turiu Demesne,	Ditto,
164	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Norrisland,	Ditto,
165	Bride,	Ditto,	M. Whelan,	C. Usher,	Camphire,	Ditto,
166	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. M'Grath,	Ditto,	O'Kyle,	Ditto,
167	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Walsh,	C. Smith,	Snugborough,	Kilwatermoy,
168	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Connell,	Duke of Devonshire,	Bridane, Lower,	Lismore,
169	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. P. Maxwell,	R. P. Maxwell,	Killanthony,	Kilwatermoy,
170	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. Evans,	R. Oliver,	Ballynaraha,	Lismore,
171	Ditto,	Ditto,	T. Haunigan,	Duke of Devonshire,	Kilnacarriga,	Ditto,
172	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Barry,	Ditto,	Ballinvella,	Ditto,
173	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. P. Maxwell,	R. P. Maxwell,	Sapperton, North,	Kilwatermoy,
174	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Mangan,	Duke of Devonshire,	Ballinvella,	Lismore,
175	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Leahy,	Ditto,	Monatrim,	Ditto,
176	Ardmore Bay,	Bag-Net,	T. Geary,	E. O'Dell,	Duffarrick,	Ardmore,
177	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dysert,	Ditto,
178	Castlemaine Harbour,	Stake-Net,	H. W. Dodd & others,	The M'Gillycuddy,	Killenagh,	Ballinvoher,
179	Ditto,	Ditto,	F. Ashe,	Reps. Lord Ventry,	Lack,	Ditto,
180	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. W. Dodd & others,	E. Mahony,	Dooaghs,	Killorglin,
181	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Illaunstook,	Ditto,
182	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. De Moleyns,	Reps. Lord Ventry,	Cromane, Lower,	Ditto,
183	Ditto,	Ditto,	Sir R. Blennerhassett,	Sir R. Blennerhassett,	Douglas,	Ditto,
184	Ballinskelligs Bay,	Bag-Net,	W. Hector,	E. Reeves,	Dungeagan,	Prior,
185	Kenmare River,	Ditto,	M. O'Sullivan,	E. B. Hartopp,	Rath,	Kilerothane,
186	Sea off Coast of co. Louth,	Ditto,	T. A. Newcomen,	Smith Barry,	Glaspistol,	Clogher,
187	Ditto,	Ditto,	Arthur and Jane Newcomen,	Arthur Newcomen,	Callystown,	Ditto,
188	Ditto,	Ditto,	T. Kirk,	A. Godley,	Clogher,	Ditto,
189	Ditto,	Ditto,	Jane S. Newcomen,	Arthur Newcomen,	Callystown,	Ditto,
190	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
191	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. Jones,	Sir A. Bellingham,	Dunany,	Dunany,
192	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Jones,	Ditto,	Drabaunstown,	Ditto,
193	Ditto,	Ditto,	T. Kirk,	A. Godley,	Clogher,	Clogher,
194	Ditto,	Head Weir,	J. M'Keon,	Sir A. Bellingham,	Castlebellingham,	Gernonstown,
195	Sea off Coast of co. Antrim,	Bag-Net,	Charles Black,	Lord Antrim,	Portrush,	Dunluce,
196	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
197	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
198	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
199	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
200	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
201	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
202	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Reaney,	Ditto,	Torr,	Culleightrin,
203	Ditto,	Ditto,	N. D. Crommellin,	Ditto,	Ballyteerim,	Ditto,
204	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. M'Keegan,	Ditto,	Glebe,	Layd,
205	Ditto,	Ditto,	Lord Antrim,	Ditto,	Carnlough,	Ardelinis,
206	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Townparks, Glenarm,	Tickmacrevan,
207	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. M'Intosh,	H. H. M'Neile,	Redbay,	Layd,
208	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. M'Keegan,	Charles Black,	Moneyvert,	Ditto,



Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—*continued*.APPENDIX,  
No. 12.

No.	Barony.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
132	Imokilly,	Cork,	To be abated, being within three miles of mouth of Womanagh River.	8 Aug. 1864,	No appeal.	—
133	Ditto,	Ditto,	Postponed.	—	—	—
134	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legally erected,	29 June 1865,	No appeal.	—
135	Decies-with-in-Drum.	Waterford,	To be abated, as injurious to navigation,	12 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
136	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, by consent,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
137	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
138	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
139	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
140	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
141	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
142	Decies-with-out-Drum.	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
143	Coshmore & Coshbride.	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	13 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
144	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as injurious to navigation,	15 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
145	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	16 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
146	Decies-with-in-Drum.	Ditto,	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
147	Coshmore & Coshbride.	Ditto,	To be abated, as injurious to navigation,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
148	Decies-with-in-Drum.	Ditto,	To be abated by consent of Lord Huntingdon,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
149	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
150	Coshmore & Coshbride.	Ditto,	To be abated, as injurious to navigation,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
151	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
152	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated by consent,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
153	Decies-with-in-Drum.	Ditto,	To be abated, as injurious to navigation,	17 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
154	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto,	Appeal,	Sent back.—See 273.
155	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated so far as it extends beyond low-water-mark; legally erected as regards the rest.	Ditto,	Ditto,	Judgment affirmed.—See 275.
156	Decies-with-in-Drum.	Ditto,	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto,	No appeal.	—
157	Coshmore & Coshbride.	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
158	Decies-with-in-Drum.	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
159	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Appeal,	Sent back.—See 274.
160	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	No appeal.	—
161	Coshmore & Coshbride.	Ditto,	To be abated not erected in 1862,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
162	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as injurious to navigation,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
163	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
164	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
165	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
166	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
167	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
168	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
169	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
170	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
171	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
172	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
173	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
174	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
175	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
176	Decies-with-in-Drum.	Ditto,	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
177	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
178	Corkaguiny,	Kerry,	Ditto,	22 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
179	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
180	Iveragh,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
181	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
182	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; not erected in 1862,	23 Aug. 1864,	Appeal,	Appeal withdrawn.
183	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, within three miles of mouth of Inny River.	Ditto,	No appeal.	—
184	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
185	Dunkerron, S. Ferrard,	Ditto,	Legally erected,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
186	Ditto,	Louth,	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	26 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
187	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
188	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
189	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
190	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
191	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
192	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legally erected,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
193	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	27 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
194	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legally erected,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
195	Lr. Dunluce,	Antrim,	Ditto,	29 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
196	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
197	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
198	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
199	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
200	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
201	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; injurious to navigation,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
202	Carey,	Ditto,	Legally erected,	30 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
203	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; within 3 miles of mouth of Cushendun River.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
204	Lr. Glenarm,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
205	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto Glenarm River,	Ditto,	Appeal,	Judgment reversed.
206	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto; in Estuary of Glenarm River,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Judgment affirmed.
207	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto; within 3 miles of mouths of Cushendall and Glenarriffe Rivers.	Ditto,	No appeal.	—
208	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—



No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.
209	Sea off coast of co. Antrim,	Bag-Net,	Thomas Tait,	A. Boyd,	Ballycastle,	Ramoon,
210	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
211	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. M'Gildowney,	J. M'Gildowney,	Clarepark,	Ditto,
212	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. M'Quilkin,	J. K. Tenant,	Cregganboy,	Ditto,
213	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. Woodside,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
214	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. Dickson,	G. E. Fullerton,	Carrick-a-rede Island,	Ballintoy,
215	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. Kelly,	Ditto,	Larrybane,	Ditto,
216	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. Stewart,	Sir E. M'Naghten,	Portbradden,	Ditto,
217	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. E. Leslie,	Templastragh,	Ditto,
218	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. M'Alister,	E. M'Neile,	Carrysherkin,	Ditto,
219	Ditto,	Ditto,	F. Mills,	J. C. Anderson,	Portmoon - Feigh Mountain,	Dunseverick,
220	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
221	Ditto,	Ditto,	W. Gregg,	Sir E. M'Naghten,	Ardhannon,	Billy,
222	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Bushfoot,	Dunluce,
223	Sea off Coast of co. Londonderry,	Ditto,	H. O'Neill,	A. Shulldham and Hon. Mrs. Campbell,	East Ballygeelagh,	Ballyaghan,
224	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. M'Keenan,	Sir H. H. Bruce,	Frechall,	Dunbogh,
225	Sea off coast of co. Donegal,	Ditto,	C. M'Kinney,	Rev. S. Montgomery,	Glenagiveney,	Lower Moville,
226	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. S. Nicholson,	Mossy Glen,	Ditto,
227	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Anne Kean,	Ballynagaragh,	Ditto,
228	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. M'Clelland,	Ballycharry,	Ditto,
229	Ditto,	Ditto,	B. Sheffry,	J. S. Nicholson,	Tirmacronagh,	Culdaff,
230	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. Maddison,	R. C. Stewart,	Horn Head,	Clondahorky,
231	Sea off Coast of co. Londonderry,	Ditto,	R. Stewart,	Sir H. H. Bruce,	Ballymaclary,	Magilligan,
232	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Doaghs,	Ditto,
233	Lough Foyle,	Stake-Net,	R. Allen,	Irish Society,	Grausha,	Glendermott,
234	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
235	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
236	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ballynashallogh,	Templemore,
237	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
238	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Culmore,	Ditto,
239	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Culmore Level,	Ditto,
240	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Lower Campsey,	Faughanvale,
241	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Coolkeeragh,	Glendermott,
242	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
243	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Culmore,	Culmore,
244	River Erne,	Ditto,	Alicia Sheil,	Thomas Connolly,	Fenner,	Innismacsaint,
245	Sea off Coast of co. Sligo,	Bag-Net,	William Petrie,	Ormsby Jones,	Streedagh,	Ahamlish,
246	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Little,	R. Orme,	Carrowhubback,	Kilglass,
247	Sea off Coast of co. Mayo,	Ditto,	M. Flynn,	Colonel Knox,	Castletown or Lackan,	Lackan,
248	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Little,	Rev. J. M'Naughten,	Ballinlena,	Kilcummin,
249	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Rev. C. L. Thomas,	Ballygarry,	Ditto,
250	Shannon River,	Stake-Net,	H. S. O'Brien,	H. S. O'Brien,	Portdrine,	Kilfintinan,
251	Bantry Bay, Glengariffe Har.,	Bag-Net,	Lord Bantry,	Lord Bantry,	Moontensudder,	Kilcaskin,
252	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
253	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
254	Bantry Bay, Adrigole Harbour,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Adrigole,	Ditto,
255	Sea off co. Mayo,	Ditto,	Alexander Hector,	William Pike,	Achillbeg,	Achill,
256	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
257	Sea off Achill Island,	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. M. Blacker,	Keem Net,	Ditto,
258	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	C. Baycott,	Gupresheen,	Achill,
259	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	West Net,	Ditto,
260	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Trustees Achill Mission,	Keel,	Ditto,
261	Waterford Harbour,	Stake-Net,	A. N. O'Neill,	A. N. O'Neill,	Woodstown,	Crooke,
262	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Knockaveelish,	Ditto,
263	River Suir, King's Channel,	Ditto,	A. N. O'Neill and Mary O'Neill,	A. N. O'Neill and Mary O'Neill,	Knockboy,	Ballygower,
264	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
265	River Shannon,	Ditto,	Jn. Jameson & others,	Knight of Glin,	Caheragh,	Kilfergus,
266	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. W. C. Reeves,	R. W. C. Reeves,	Burrane, Lower,	Killimor,
267	Lower Bunratty,	Head Weir,	Thomas Studdart,	Thomas Studdart,	Bunratty,	Bunratty,
268	Sea off the Coast of co. Sligo,	Bag-Net,	William Petrie,	Lady Palmerston and Hon. W. Cowper,	Mullaghmore,	Ahamlish,
269	Killala Bay,	3 Bag-Nets,	William Little,	R. Orme,	Carrowhubback,	Kilglass,
270	Sea off Coast of co. Sligo,	Bag-Net,	William Petrie,	O. Jones,	Streedagh,	Ahamlish,
271	Sea off Coast of co. Londonderry,	Ditto,	Sir H. Bruce,	Sir H. Bruce,	Ballymaclary,	Magilligan,
272	Sea off co. Sligo,	Ditto,	Lady Palmerston and Hon. W. Cowper,	—	Mullaghmore,	Ahamlish,
273	River Blackwater,	Stake-Net,	E. M'Sweeney,	—	Stael,	Templemichael,
274	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Collins,	J. Hargrave,	Dromore,	Aglish,
275	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Neil and W. Hennessey,	Rev. G. Gumbleton,	Scart,	Kilcockan,
276	River Barrow, otherwise Nore and Barrow conjoined.	Head Weir,	M. W. Knox,	M. W. Knox,	Kilmannock,	Kilmokea,
277	Sea off co. Donegal,	Bag-Net,	George Young,	—	Carthage,	Culdaff,
278	Shannon,	Stake-Net,	Daniel Moloney,	Lord Annaly,	Lakyle, North,	Kilofin,
279	Ditto,	Ditto,	Synan M'Auliffe,	Thomas Rice Henn,	Shivedooley,	Ditto,
280	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. W. C. Reeves,	R. W. C. Reeves,	Burrane, Lower,	Killimor,
281	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
282	Ditto,	Ditto,	Robert Leslie,	Robert Leslie,	Tarbert,	Kilnaughten,
283	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Sandes,	William Sandes,	Ralappane,	Ditto,
284	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,



Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—*continued*.APPENDIX,  
No. 12.

No.	Barony.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
209	Carey, .	Antrim, .	To be abated; within 3 miles of Ballycastle River,	30 Aug. 1864,	No appeal.	—
210	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
211	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
212	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
213	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
214	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
215	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
216	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
217	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
218	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
219	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
220	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
221	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; within Estuary of Bush River,	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
222	Lr. Dunluce, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	Ditto.
223	Coleraine, .	Londonderry, .	Legally erected, . . . . .	31 Aug. 1864,	No Appeal.	—
224	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; within three miles of mouth of Bann River.	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
225	Inishowen, .	Donegal, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	3 Sept. 1864,	Ditto.	—
226	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
227	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
228	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
229	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
230	Kilmacrenan, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
231	Keenaght, .	Londonderry, .	Ditto, . . . . .	5 Sept. 1864,	Appeal, .	Sent back on motion before hearing of appeal, to enable the owner to make a case abandoned at first trial.—See No. 271.
232	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; within Estuary of Foyle River,	Ditto, .	No Appeal.	—
233	Tirkeeran, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected, . . . . .	—	Ditto.	—
234	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	—	Ditto.	—
235	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	—	Ditto.	—
236	City & Liberties, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; injurious to navigation,	—	Ditto.	—
237	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	—	Ditto.	—
238	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	—	Ditto.	—
239	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	—	Ditto.	—
240	Tirkeeran, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	—	Ditto.	—
241	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	—	Ditto.	—
242	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	—	Ditto.	—
243	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	—	Ditto.	—
244	Tyrhugh, .	Donegal, .	Legally erected, . . . . .	8 Sept. 1864,	Ditto.	—
245	Carbury, .	Sligo, .	See No. 270.	—	—	—
246	Tireragh, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	10 Sept. 1864,	Appeal, .	Sent back in consequence of the evidence at first trial being defective.—See No. 269.
247	Tyrrawley, .	Mayo, .	Ditto, . . . . .	12 Sept. 1864,	No Appeal.	—
248	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
249	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	Judgment affirmed.
250	Lr. Bunratty	Clare, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation and public rights of fishing, and as erected on the site of a weir previously condemned. <i>Vide</i> sec. 17 of 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88.	17 Sept. 1864,	Ditto.	Ditto.
251	Bere, .	Cork, .	To be abated; within Estuary of River,	8 May, 1867.	—	—
252	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto.	—	—
253	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto.	—	—
254	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Abandoned, . . . . .	Ditto.	—	—
255	Burrishoole, .	Mayo, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	12 July, 1865,	No Appeal.	—
256	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
257	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Postponed for further evidence,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
258	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
259	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
260	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
261	Gualtiere, .	Waterford, .	(See 75 to 78 inclusive.) Report made to Court of second trial.	No Judgment, .	Set down on report, .	Judgment reversed.
262	Ditto, .	Ditto, .		Ditto, .	Ditto, .	
263	Ditto, .	Ditto, .		Ditto, .	Ditto, .	
264	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Report made to Court, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto.
265	Shanid, .	Limerick, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	
266	Clonderalaw, .	Clare, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	
267	Lr. Bunratty, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected, . . . . .	10 Nov. 1866,	No appeal.	—
268	Carbury, .	Sligo, .	Ditto, . . . . .	14 Nov. 1866,	Ditto.	—
269	Tireragh, .	Ditto, .	Report made to Court, . . . . .	—	—	—
270	Carbury, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected, . . . . .	14 Nov. 1866,	No appeal.	—
271	Keenaght, .	Londonderry, .	Report made to Court, . . . . .	20 Nov. 1866,	Set down on report, .	Judgment reversed.
272	Carbury, .	Sligo, .	Illegal. Within 3 miles of mouth of Duff River,	15 June, 1867,	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
273	Decies-with-in-Drum, .	Waterford, .	Report made to Court, . . . . .	No Judgment, .	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
274	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Appeal withdrawn.
275	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Legal, . . . . .	4 Jan. 1868,	No appeal.	—
276	Shelburne, .	Wexford, .	Report to Court—That it is injurious to navigation—25th February, 1868.	No Judgment, .	Set down on report, .	Judgment affirmed.
277	Innishowen, .	Donegal, .	Legal, . . . . .	6 Mar. 1868,	No appeal.	—
278	Clonderalaw, .	Clare, .	To be abated, . . . . .	12 Nov. 1868,	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
279	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	No Appeal.	—
280	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
281	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, . . . . .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	Ditto.
282	Iraghticonnor, .	Kerry, .	—	17 Nov. 1868,	—	—
283	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, . . . . .	Ditto, .	—	—
284	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Given up by Mr. Nelligan. Not erected or used either as Bag or Stake Net in 1862.	Ditto, .	—	—



No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.
285	Sea off Coast co. Antrim,	Fixed Draft Net	Denis Black,	Denis Black,	Moneyvart,	Layd,
286	Ditto,	Ditto,	Archibald M'Keegan,	Earl of Antrim,	Glebe,	Layd,
287	Sea off Coast co. Cork,	Stake-Net,	Sampson French,	Sampson French,	Cuskinney,	Templerobin,
288	Coomhola River (estuary),	Fixed Draft,	R. Vickery,	Earl of Bantry,	Dromkeal,	Kilmackmoge,
289	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. Warner,	Ditto,	Reenadesert,	Ditto,
290	Ouvane River,	Ditto,	William Sullivan,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
291	Sea off Coast co. Cork,	Ditto,	Michael Murphy,	Ditto,	Reendonegan,	Kilmacologue,
292	Donemark River (estuary),	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	Gurteenroe and New-town.	Ditto,
293	Shannon,	Stake-Net,	Thomas Sandes,	Thomas Sandes,	Coolanoonagh,	Kilnaughten,
294	Sea off Coast co. Antrim,	Fixed Draft Net	Sir H. H. Boyd,	Sir H. H. Boyd,	Townparks,	Ramoan,
295	Ditto,	Ditto,	Archibald M'Keegan,	Earl of Antrim,	Glebe,	Layd,
296	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Finlay,	John Finlay,	Ballyteerim,	Culleightrin,
297	Ditto,	Ditto,	Henry H. McNeill,	H. H. McNeill,	Redbay,	Layd,
298	Ditto,	Ditto,	Edmund McNeill,	Edmund McNeill,	Curryshekin,	Ballintoy,
299	Ditto,	Ditto,	Denis Black,	Denis Black,	Moneyvart,	Layd,
300	Ditto,	Ditto,	John McGildowny,	John McGildowny,	Clare,	Ramoan,
301	Ditto,	Ditto,	Robert Stewart,	James Leslie,	Templastragh,	Ballintoy,
302	Ditto,	Fixed Draft Net	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.,	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.,	Gregganboy,	Ditto,
303	Sea off Coast co. Londonderry,	Ditto,	John Cromie,	John Cromie,	North Mullaghacall,	Ballyaghran,
304	Ditto,	4 Ditto,	Henry O'Neill,	Arnold White and John P. Broughton.	East & West Tullaghamurray & Crossreagh.	Ditto,
305	Ditto,	Fixed Draft Net	Sir H. H. Bruce, bt.,	Sir H. H. Bruce, bt.,	Ballymaclary,	Tamlaghtard,
306	Estuary of Inver River,	2 Ditto,	William Sinclair,	William Sinclair,	Inver Estuary,	Inver,
307	Eske River,	Fixed Draft Net	Earl of Arran,	Earl of Arran,	Eske River,	Donegal, and Inver.
308	Sea off Coast co. Donegal,	Ditto,	Marquis Conyngham,	Marquis Conyngham,	Ballyederlan,	Killaghtee,
309	Ditto,	Bag-Net,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
310	Estuary of Leannan River,	2 Fixed Draft Nets.	E. Kelly,	Sir Jas. Stewart, bt.,	Leannan River,	Aughinish,
311	Sea off Coast co. Donegal,	1 Ditto,	W. R. Tredennick,	W. R. Tredennick,	Killulton,	Killaghtee,
312	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ballycroy,	Ditto,
313	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. Sheil,	S. Sheil,	Magheracar,	Innishmacsaint,
314	Ditto,	Ditto,	Mrs. S. M'Donnell,	Mrs. S. M'Donnell,	Ballysaggart,	Killaghtee,
315	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. Hamilton,	A. Hamilton,	Coolmore,	Kilbarron,
316	Ditto,	Ditto,	Murray Stewart,	Murray Stewart,	Gortalia,	Kilcar,
317	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Mucross,	Ditto,
318	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ebenezer Bustard,	Ebenezer Bustard,	Drumanoo,	Killybegs,
319	Ditto,	Ditto,	James Hawkins,	—	Ballybodanell, &c.,	Killaghtee,
320	River Moy,	6 Ditto,	Mary Anne Little and Andrew Clarke.	Mary Anne Little and A. Clarke.	—	—
321	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	William Petrie,	John Wingfield Stratford.	Scurmore,	Castleconor,
322	Sea off Coast of Sligo,	1 Ditto,	J. Carnegy,	Richard G. Brinkley,	Sraheens,	Easkey,
323	River Owenmore,	3 Ditto,	William Petrie,	—	—	—
324	Tullaghan Bay,	7 Ditto,	Helen Little,	—	Tullaghan Bay,	Kilmore, &c.,
325	Blackwater,	Stake-Weir,	Hon. C. Wm. Moore-Smyth.	Hon. C. Wm. Moore-Smyth.	Ballynatray,	Templemichael
326	Shannon,	Ditto,	Capt. R. Leslie,	Capt. R. Leslie,	Tarbert,	Kilnaughten,
327	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Kilpadogue,	Ditto,
328	Ditto,	Ditto,	Thomas Sandes,	Thomas Sandes,	Rallapane,	Ditto,
329	Sea off Coast co. Sligo,	1 Fixed Draft Net.	James Hale,	James Hale,	Killeenduff,	Easky,
330	Sligo River,	2 Ditto,	William Petrie,	Captain Martin,	Ballincarrand Cartron,	Kilmore,
331	Erne River,	3 Ditto,	Ballyshannon Fishery Company.	—	Carrickboy and Townparks.	Kilbannon and Innishmacsaint
332	Teelin Estuary,	2 Ditto,	Mrs. Anne Hamilton,	Mrs. Anne Hamilton,	Kilcar and Glencolumbkille.	Glencolumbkille and Kilcar.
333	Sea off Coast co. Donegal,	1 Ditto,	Charles Stewart,	Charles Stewart,	Layatreany,	Clondahorty,
334	Sea off Coast co. Londonderry,	Ditto,	C. M'Kinney,	Mary Ross and E. Deane.	Doaghs,	Magilligau,
335	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. McGowney,	—	Lower and Middle Doaghs.	Ditto,
336	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Lorton,	William Lorton,	Ditto,	Ditto,
337	River Foyle,	8 Ditto,	The Irish Society,	The Irish Society,	Cloughboy, Montgavillen, Ballydonagh, Glenfad, Portball, Culmore and Coolkeeragh.	Donaghadey, Taughboyne, Leckpatrick, Clonleigh, Templemore, and Glandermott.
338	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Campsie & Coolattee,	Cappagh and Clonleigh.
339	River Bann,	4 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ballysally, E. & W. Crossreagh.	Coleraine, Killowen, Dumloe, & Ballyaghran.
340	Sea off Coast co. Derry,	1 Ditto,	Earl of Antrim,	Earl of Antrim,	Portrush,	Ballywillin,
341	River Blackwater,	Stake-Weir,	Hon. C. W. Moore Smyth.	Hon. C. W. Moore Smyth.	Ballynatray,	Templemichael.
342	Sea off Coast co. Antrim,	1 Fixed Draft Net.	R. Hector,	Sir H. H. Boyd,	Ballycastle, Townparks, Portbrittas.	Ramoan,
343	Ditto,	Stake-Weir,	Denis Black,	Denis Black,	Moneyvart,	Layd,
344	Shannon,	Stake-Net,	Stephen Colles,	Stephen Colles,	Lower Kilcolgan,	Kilnaughten,
345	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	Lord Annally,	Lord Annally,	Lakyle, North,	Kilofin,
346	Ditto,	Ditto,	Colonel Vandeleur,	Colonel Vandeleur,	Ballynote, West,	Kilrush,
347	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Carridotia, South,	Kilimor,
348	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Colemanstown,	Kilofin,
349	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Lakyle, South,	Ditto,
350	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Carridotia, West,	Kilimor,
351	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. H. Borough,	R. H. Borough,	Querlin,	Kilofin,
352	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. W. C. Reeves,	R. W. C. Reeves,	Poulnadaree,	Kilimor,
353	Ditto,	Ditto,	B. Cox,	B. Cox,	Clarefield,	Moyarta,
354	Ditto,	Ditto,	N. S. O'Gorman,	N. S. O'Gorman,	Ballynote, West,	Kilrush,



or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—*continued.*APPENDIX,  
No. 12.

No.	Barony.	County.	Judgment of Inspectors.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Inspectors Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
285	Lr. Glenarm,	Antrim,	See No. 299.	—	—	—
286	Ditto,	Ditto,	See No. 295.	—	—	—
287	Imokilly,	Cork,	Legal,	16 Feb. 1870.	—	—
288	Bantry,	Ditto,	Illegal, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	21 Feb. "	—	—
289	Fitto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
290	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
291	Ditto,	Ditto,	Withdrawn,	Ditto.	—	—
292	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
293	Iraghticonnor,	Kerry,	Legal,	11 Mar. "	—	—
294	Cary,	Antrim,	Ditto,	10 May, "	—	—
295	Lr. Glenarm,	Ditto,	Ditto,	10 May, "	—	—
296	Cary,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
297	Lr. Glenarm,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
298	Cary,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
299	Lr. Glenarm,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
300	Cary,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
301	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
302	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
303	N.E. Liberties of Coleraine.	Londonderry,	Ditto,	11 May, "	—	—
304	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
305	Kenaght,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
306	Banagh,	Donegal,	Ditto,	13 May, "	—	—
307	Ditto,	Ditto,	Withdrawn,	Ditto.	—	—
308	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legal,	Ditto.	—	—
309	Ditto,	Ditto,	Illegal. Injurious to navigation,	Ditto.	—	—
310	Kilmaecrenan,	Ditto,	Legal,	Ditto.	—	—
311	Banagh,	Ditto,	Withdrawn,	Ditto.	—	—
312	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
313	Tirhugh,	Ditto,	Illegal, as not having the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto.	—	—
314	Banagh,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
315	Tirhugh,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
316	Banagh,	Ditto,	Legal,	Ditto.	—	—
317	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
318	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
319	Ditto,	Ditto,	Illegal, as not having the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto.	—	—
320	—	Mayo and Sligo.	Legal,	17 May, "	Appeal pending.	—
321	Tireragh,	Sligo,	Ditto,	18 May, "	Ditto.	—
322	Ditto,	Ditto,	Withdrawn.	—	—	—
323	Erris,	Mayo,	Legal,	18 May, "	—	—
324	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
325	Coshmore & Coshbride.	Waterford,	No power to grant Certificate (see No. 341),	11 Jan. 1871.	Appeal.	Order against weir to be no bar to granting a certificate.
326	Iraghticonnor	Kerry,	Legal,	16 Jan. "	—	—
327	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
328	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
329	Tireragh,	Sligo,	Illegal, as not having the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	4 Feb. "	—	—
330	Erris,	Ditto,	Legal,	4 Feb. "	—	—
331	Tirhugh,	Donegal,	Ditto,	7 Feb. "	—	—
332	Banagh,	Ditto,	Illegal, as not having the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto.	—	—
333	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
334	Keenagh,	Londonderry,	Ditto,	14 Feb. "	Appeal.	Judgment Affirmed.
335	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legal,	Ditto.	—	—
336	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
337	Raphoe, Strabane, Lower, North-west Liberties of Londonderry, and Tirkeeran.	Ditto,	Ditto,	15 Feb. "	—	—
338	Omagh, East, and Raphoe.	Londonderry and Donegal.	Illegal, not fished in 1862,	Ditto.	—	—
339	Ditto,	Londonderry.	Legal,	Ditto.	—	—
340	Lr. Dunluce,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
341	Coshmore & Coshbride.	Waterford,	Not injurious to navigation,	24 May, "	—	Certificate granted.
342	Carey,	Antrim,	Adjourned (see No. 378),	19 July, "	—	—
343	Lr. Glenarm,	Ditto,	Legal,	Ditto.	—	—
344	Kilcolgan, Lr.	Kerry,	Adjourned,	9 Nov. "	—	—
345	Clonderlaw,	Clare,	Legal,	10 Nov. "	—	—
346	Moyarta,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
347	Clonderlaw,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
348	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
349	Ditto,	Ditto,	Withdrawn,	11 Nov. "	—	—
350	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
351	Ditto,	Ditto,	Withdrawn,	Ditto.	—	—
352	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legal,	Ditto.	—	—
353	Moyarta,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
354	Ditto,	Ditto,	Illegal, not fished in 1862,	Ditto.	—	—



No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.
355	Sea off Coast co. Sligo,	3 Bag Nets,	W. Little,	R. Orme,	Carrowhubback, Sth.,	Kilglas,
356	Estuary of Drumcliffe River,	Fixed Draft Net.	William Petrie,	J. Obins Jones,	Court and Drumcliffe,	Drumcliffe,
357	Sea off Coast co. Mayo,	2 Bag Nets,	W. Pike,	W. Pike,	Dooega,	Achill,
358	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Achill Beg,	Ditto,
359	Ditto,	4 Ditto,	Alexander Hector,	Trustees Achill Mission.	Slievemore,	Ditto,
360	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Keel, East,	Ditto,
361	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Doogort, West,	Ditto,
362	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Doogort, East,	Ditto,
363	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	Ditto,	Sir F. A. Knox Gore, bart.	Cushleeka,	Ditto,
364	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dooghbeg,	Ditto,
365	Kenmare Estuary,	Bag Net,	R. Mahony,	R. Mahony,	Doon,	Kilcrohane,
366	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Derreenafoyle,	Ditto,
367	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dromore,	Templenoe,
368	Ditto,	Ditto,	F. C. Bland,	F. C. Bland,	Derryquin,	Kilcrohane,
369	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
370	Ditto,	Ditto,	Marquis of Lansdowne.	Marquis of Lansdowne.	Camphina,	Tuosist,
371	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Clonee,	Ditto,
372	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ardea,	Ditto,
373	Sea off Coast co. Louth,	Ditto,	A. Newcomen,	A. Newcomen,	Clogher,	Termonfeckin,
374	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
375	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
376	Sea off Coast co. Antrim,	Fixed Draft Net.	J. Finlay,	J. Finlay,	Sleans,	Layd,
377	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. Woodside,	R. Woodside,	Cregganboy,	Ramoan,
378	Ditto,	Ditto,	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.	Ballycastle, Town-parks, Port Brittas.	Ditto,
379	Sea off Coast co. Donegal,	4 Bag Nets,	Chas. F. Stewart,	Chas. F. Stewart,	Largatreeny and Muntermellan.	Clondahorkey,
380	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Largatreeny,	Ditto,
381	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
382	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Muntermellan,	Ditto,
383	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,

## CERTIFICATES granted up to 31st December, 1873, for Fixed

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	District in which Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.
1	Sea off co. Londonderry,	Henry O'Neill,	31 August, 1865,	Coleraine,	1 Bag Net,
2	Ditto, Antrim,	A. G. Fullerton,	5 September, 1865,	Ballycastle,	1 Ditto,
3	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
4	Kenmare River,	E. B. Hartopp,	16 January, 1866,	Kenmare,	1 Ditto,
5	Sea off co. Antrim,	Thomas Black,	2 October, 1865,	Ballycastle,	1 Ditto,
6	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
7	Ditto,	Sir E. MacNaghten,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
8	Ditto,	Thomas Black,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
9	Ditto,	Earl of Antrim,	22 November,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
10	Ditto,	Thomas Black,	2 October,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
11	Ditto,	Ditto,	21 October,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
12	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Coleraine,	1 Ditto,
13	Ditto, Louth,	Sir Alan E. Bellingham,	28 October,	Dundalk,	1 Head Weir,
14	Ditto, Antrim,	J. C. Anderson,	Ditto,	Ballycastle,	1 Bag Net,
15	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
16	Ballycotton Bay,	John Litton,	31 October,	Lismore,	1 Ditto,
17	River Shannon,	William B. Barrington,	7 November,	Limerick,	1 Fly Net,
18	Sea off co. Louth,	John F. Jones,	16 November,	Dundalk,	1 Bag Net,
19	Barrow, otherwise Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined.	Lord Templemore,	4 December, 1866.	Waterford,	1 Head Weir,
20	Lough Foyle,	The Irish Society,	2 January,	Londonderry,	1 Stake Net,
21	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
22	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
23	River Erne,	Alicia Sheil,	20 January,	Ballyshannon,	1 Ditto,
24	River Shannon,	S. Cunningham,	16 March,	Limerick,	1 Ditto,
25	River Bunnatty,	Thomas Studdert,	11 February,	Limerick,	1 Head Weir,
26	Ringabella Bay,	Samuel Hodder,	7 March,	Cork,	1 Bag Net,
27	Sea off co. Sligo,	Ormsby Jones,	4 November,	Sligo,	1 Ditto,
28	River Blackwater,	John Neil and William Hennessy,	14 January,	Lismore,	1 Stake Net,
29	Sea off co. Sligo,	Lady Palmerston and Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple.	20 January,	Sligo,	1 Bag Net,
30	Sea off co. Donegal,	George Young,	27 April,	Londonderry,	1 Ditto,
31	Doonmore Strand,	John Scott,	19 May,	Limerick,	1 Salmon Weir or Wall.
32	Doonbeg Strand,	W. Staepoole,	19 May,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
33	Sea off co. Donegal,	George Young,	6 October,	Londonderry,	1 Bag Net,
34	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
35	Shannon,	William Creagh Hickie,	8 February,	Limerick,	1 Stake net,
36	Ditto,	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, M.P.,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
37	Clonderalaw Bay,	Baron Annaly,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,



or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—*continued.*APPENDIX,  
No. 12.

No.	Barony.	County.	Judgment of Inspectors.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Inspectors Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
355	Tireragh,	Sligo,	Report made to Court,	—	—	Judgment of Commissioners reversed.
356	Carbury,	Ditto,	Legal,	22Mar.1872.	—	—
357	Burrishoole,	Mayo,	Ditto,	16May,1872.	—	—
358	Ditto,	Ditto,	Illegal,	Ditto.	—	—
359	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
360	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
361	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	17May,1872.	—	—
362	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
363	Ditto,	Ditto,	One illegal, not fished in 1862, and one legal,	Ditto.	—	—
364	Ditto,	Ditto,	Two illegal, not fished in 1862, and one legal,	Ditto.	—	—
365	Dunkerron, South.	Kerry,	Withdrawn,	15June,1872.	—	—
366	Ditto,	Ditto,	Postponed,	Ditto.	—	—
367	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
368	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
369	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
370	Glenardough,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
371	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
372	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
373	Ferrard,	Louth,	Legal,	29 June, and 1st July, 1872.	—	—
374	Ditto,	Ditto,	Illegal,	Ditto,	Appeal pending.	—
375	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—
376	Lower Glen-arm.	Antrim,	Legal,	9 July, 1872.	—	—
377	Carey,	Ditto,	Ditto,	10July,1872.	—	—
378	Ditto,	Ditto,	Illegal—injurious to navigation,	Ditto,	Appeal pending.	—
379	Kilmaerenan.	Donegal,	Adjourned,	14 May, 1873.	—	—
380	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legal,	19 June, "	—	—
381	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
382	Ditto,	Ditto,	Withdrawn,	Ditto.	—	—
383	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legal,	Ditto.	—	—

No. 13.

Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout.

APPENDIX,  
No. 13.Certificates  
for fixed  
Engines.

Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
Net, 138 yards—first pole from shore, 12 yards; last do., 150 yards,	Ballygelagh net.
Leader, 72 yards; net, 20 yards,	Larrybaue net.
Leader, 50 yards; net, 20 yards,	Carrickarnide net.
Leader, 240 feet; net, 54 feet,	Rath.
Leader, 600 feet; net, 66 feet,	Curran net.
Leader, 330 feet; net, 66 feet,	Big Duncan net.
Leader, 246 feet; net, 84 feet,	Portbradden net.
Leader, 330 feet; net, 66 feet,	Skerryvan net.
Leader, 150 feet; net, 48 feet,	Torr net.
Leader, 240 feet; net, 66 feet,	Little Duncan net.
Leader, 238 feet; net, 66 feet,	Portneen net.
Leader, 320 feet; net, 66 feet,	Flagstaff net.
South side, 627 feet; east side, 204½ feet; Fish Pass south side, 3½ feet; open at end in river, 4½ feet,	Castlebellingham weir.
Net, 316 feet; head, 63 feet,	Portfad net.
Ditto, ditto,	Portmoon net.
271 feet,	Ballycotton net.
Weir, 190 feet; H. W. M. to in-pole, 90 feet,	Shannon Lawn weir.
Leader, 360 feet; bag, 42 feet; first pole, 300 feet from fixed point on shore,	Drighenstown net.
Shore wing, 225 feet; channel wing, 94 feet; space between shore wing and rock, 45 feet,	Buttermilk Castle weir.
In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 153 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Ebb Leader, 82 feet; out-pole of chambers of net channelwards, 17 feet,	The Crook weir.
In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 196 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 112 feet; out-pole of chambers of net channelwards, 22 feet,	The Shell Rock weir.
In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 262 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 152 feet,	The Chapel Brook weir.
Land arm, 210 yards flood,	Erno weir.
Wing, 42 yards; ebb wing, 44 yards,	Ayloroebeg weir.
138 feet; 18 feet eye,	Bunratty weir.
Leader, 240 feet; length of net, 22 feet,	Ringabella net.
Leader, 110 yards; length of net, 20 yards,	Streedagh net.
185 feet, Leader,	Scart weir.
366 feet, inner to outer pole,	Mullaghmore net.
348 feet, inner to outer pole,	Claggan net.
660 feet,	Doonmore weir.
1,254 feet,	Doonbeg weir.
Leader, 270 feet; bag, 78 feet,	Bunnagee net.
Ditto, ditto,	Carrickafual net.
306 yards long,	Cloonaman weir.
The leader, 274 feet long; and head, 50 feet long and 19 feet wide,	Mount Shannon weir.
The first or shore leader 167 yards long; the head 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide. The second leader 136 yards long; and the second head 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide.	Millpark weir.



APPENDIX,  
CERTIFICATES granted up to 31st December, 1873, for Fixed

APPENDIX,  
No. 13.

Certificates  
for Fixed  
Engines.

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	District in which Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.
38	Clonderalaw Bay,	Baron Annaly,	8 February,	Limerick,	1 Stake net,
39	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
40	Ditto,	R. W. C. Reeves,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
41	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
42	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
43	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
44	Shannon,	Knight of Glin,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
45	Ditto,	C. H. Minchin,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
46	Waterford Harbour,	A. N. O'Neill,	Ditto,	Waterford,	1 Ditto,
47	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
48	Clonderalaw Bay,	Col. H. Hickman,	Ditto,	Limerick,	1 Ditto,
49	Shannon,	John Griffin,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
50	Carnlough Bay,	Earl of Antrim,	Ditto,	Ballycastle,	1 Bag net,
51	King's Channel,	A. N. O'Neill,	Ditto,	Waterford,	2 Stake nets,
52	Shannon,	Leslie Wren,	Ditto,	Limerick,	1 Ditto,
53	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
54	Ditto,	Baron Monteagle,	11 February,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
55	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
56	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
57	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
58	Ditto,	Thomas Sandes,	12 March,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
59	Off coast, co. Antrim,	Sir E. W. Macnaghten, bart.,	2 May,	Ballycastle,	1 Bag net,
60	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
61	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Fixed draft net,
62	Island of Achill,	Alexander Hector,	Ditto,	Bangor,	1 Bag net,
63	Magilligan Strand,	Sir H. H. Bruce, bart.,	Ditto,	Londonderry,	1 Ditto,
64	Mullaghmore,	Rt. Hon. W. Cowper Temple,	Ditto,	Ballyshannon,	1 Fixed draft net,
65	River Moy,	Mary Anne Litle and Andrew Clarke,	Ditto,	Ballina,	6 Ditto,
66	Ballycastle Bay,	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.,	Ditto,	Ballycastle,	1 Ditto,
67	Moy River,	J. W. Stratford,	18 May,	Ballina,	3 Ditto,
68	Owenmore River,	William Petrie,	Ditto,	Bangor,	1 Ditto,
69	Owenmore and Ballycroy Rivers,	Helen Little,	19 May,	Ditto,	7 Ditto,
*70	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	Denis Black,	11 May,	Ballycastle,	1 Ditto,
71	Ditto,	John Finlay,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
72	Ditto,	John McGildowney,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
73	Ditto,	Edmund McNeill,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
74	Red Bay,	H. H. McNeill,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
75	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	Earl of Antrim,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
76	Sea off coast, co. Londonderry,	Alexander Shuldham, A. W. White, and R. J. Broughton.	Ditto,	Londonderry,	4 Ditto,
77	Sea off coast, co. Londonderry,	John Cromie,	Ditto,	Ditto,	3 Ditto,
78	Sea off coast, co. Donegal,	H. G. Murray Stewart,	13 May,	Ballyshannon,	2 Ditto,
79	Inver Bay,	William Sinclair,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 Ditto,
80	Sea off coast, co. Donegal,	Marquis Conyngham,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
81	River Lagan (Estuary),	Sir J. Stewart, bart.,	Ditto,	Letterkenny,	1 Ditto,
82	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	Lady Boyd, on behalf of Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.	11 May,	Ballycastle,	1 Ditto,
83	Sea off coast, co. Donegal,	Ebenezer Bustard,	13 May,	Ballyshannon,	1 Fixed draft net,
84	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	J. E. Leslie,	11 May,	Ballycastle,	1 Ditto,
85	Sea off coast, co. Mayo,	William Little,	8 June,	Ballina,	2 Bag nets,
86	Cork Harbour,	Sampson French,	22 September,	Cork,	1 Stake net,
87	Shannon,	Robert Leslie,	16 January,	Limerick,	1 Stake net,
88	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
89	Ditto,	Thomas Sandes,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
90	River Erne,	R. L. Moore and others,	7 February,	Ballyshannon,	3 Fixed draft nets,
91	Sligo River,	Abraham Martin,	20 February,	Sligo,	2 Fixed draft nets,
92	Magilligan Strand,	Sir H. Bruce, bart.,	22 April,	Londonderry,	1 Fixed draft net,
93	Bann River,	The Irish Society,	15 February,	Coleraine,	4 Fixed draft nets,
94	Magilligan Strand,	James McGowery,	Ditto,	Londonderry,	1 Fixed draft net,
95	Ditto,	William Lorton,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
96	River Foyle,	The Irish Society,	Ditto,	Ditto,	8 Fixed draft nets,
97	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	Earl of Antrim,	29 April,	Ballycastle,	1 Fixed draft net,
98	River Blackwater,	Trustees, Provincial Bank,	15 February, 1872,	Lismore,	1 Stake Weir,
99	Ditto,	Hon. C. W. Moore Smyth,	21 June, 1871,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
100	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	Denis Black,	19 July,	Ballycastle,	1 Fixed draft net,
101	Shannon,	Lord Annaly,	10 November,	Limerick,	1 Stake net,
102	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
103	Ditto,	R. W. C. Reeves,	11 November,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
104	Ditto,	Colonel Vandeleur,	10 November,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
105	Ditto,	Ditto,	11 November,	Ditto,	2 Stake Nets,
106	Ditto,	Ditto,	10 November,	Ditto,	1 Stake Net,
107	Ditto,	Benjamin Cox,	11 November,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
108	Drumcliffe River,	William Petrie,	12 April,	Sligo,	1 Fixed draft net,
109	Sea off coast, co. Sligo,	William Little,	16 May,	Ballina,	3 Bag nets,
110	Sea off coast, co. Mayo,	Sir F. A. K. Gore, bart.,	25 May,	Bangor,	2 Ditto,
111	Ditto,	William Pike,	1 July,	Ditto,	2 Ditto,
112	Ditto,	Trustees Achill Mission,	Ditto,	Ditto,	4 Ditto,
113	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	5 Ditto,
114	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	3 Ditto,
115	Sea off coast, co. Louth,	Arthur Newcomen	10 July,	Dundalk,	1 Bag net,
116	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	John Finlay,	9 July,	Ballycastle,	1 Fixed draft net,
117	Ditto,	Robert Woodside,	10 July,	Ditto,	1 Bag net,
118	Sea off coast, co. Donegal,	Charles F. Stewart,	19 June,	Letterkenny,	3 Ditto,

\* This certificate was withdrawn, and certificate 100 issued to Denis Black, instead of the one withdrawn.



No. 13—continued.

Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout—continued.

APPENDIX,  
No. 13.Certificates  
for Fixed  
Engines.

Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
The first or shore leader, 154 yards long; first head, 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide. The second leader, 130 yards long; second head, 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide.	Lacknabahee weir.
The leader 120 yards long, and the head 20 yards long by 14½ yards wide, . . . . .	Lakyle weir.
The leader 60 yards long, and the head 26 yards long and 7 yards wide, . . . . .	Lynch's Point weir.
The leader 115 yards long, and the head 28 yards long and 12 yards wide, . . . . .	Park Ruagh weir.
The leader 78 yards long, and the head 28 yards long and 9 yards wide, . . . . .	Poulnagulky weir.
The leader 80 yards long, and the head 28 yards long and 11 yards wide, . . . . .	Woodpoint weir.
The first leader 492 feet long; first head 45½ feet. Second leader, 224 feet long; second head, 73½ feet.	Long Rock weir.
Third leader, 242 feet long; third head, 72 feet; and the fourth leader, 272½ feet long; fourth head, 73 feet.	
Leader, 49½ yards long; and head, 32 yards long, . . . . .	Killacolla weir.
The first leader, 383 yards long; and the second leader, 436 yards 1 foot long, . . . . .	Knockavelish weir.
The first leader, 552 yards long; second leader, 398 yards 1 foot long, . . . . .	Woodstown weir.
The first leader, 169 yards long; first head, 14 yards long. Second leader, 111 yards long; second head, 3½ yards long.	Kilmore Point weir.
The first leader, 332 feet long; first head, 39 feet long and 15 feet wide. Second leader, 233 feet long; second head, 73 feet long and 16½ feet wide. Third leader, 183 feet long; head, 97 feet long and 17 feet wide.	Carrowbane weir.
Leader, 115 yards long; head 43 feet long, . . . . .	Carnlough net.
Lower weir—leader, 88 yards long; upper weir—leader, 33 yards long. The head or pocket of the former extending from west to east 34 yards in breadth, and the latter extending from west to east 52 yards.	King's Channel weirs (2).
Entire length, 324 yards, . . . . .	Carrigane weir.
Entire length, 167 yards, . . . . .	Kylatallin weir.
Leader, 200 feet long; head, 84 feet long, . . . . .	Foyne's Island (south) weir.
Leader, 187 feet long; head, 80 feet long, and 18 feet 6 inches wide, . . . . .	Foyne's Island (north) weir.
The first leader, 398 feet long; first head 103 feet long and 14 feet wide. Second leader, 235 feet long; second head, 96 feet long and 19 feet wide.	Durnish weir.
The first leader, 300 feet long; first head, 40 feet long and 33 feet wide. Second leader, 210 feet long; second head, 93 feet long, 18 feet wide.	Mount Trenchard weir.
Size—327 feet from high-water mark, . . . . .	Coolnaanoonagh weir.
Leader, 95 yards long; head, 21 yards long, . . . . .	Blackrock bag net.
Leader, 74 yards long; head, 21 yards long, . . . . .	Glasban Island bag net.
Length, 100 yards, . . . . .	Cregganagh net.
Leader, 150 yards long; head, 18 yards long, . . . . .	Keel net.
Leader, 315 yards long; head, 17 yards long, . . . . .	Ballymaclary net.
Length, 120 yards long, . . . . .	Mullaghmore net.
6 nets, from 150 to 250 yards in length, . . . . .	
Length, 100 yards, . . . . .	Ballycastle net.
3 nets, not exceeding 80 yards in length, . . . . .	Scurmore fixed nets.
Ditto, 120 ditto, . . . . .	Owenmore nets.
7 Ditto, 300 ditto, . . . . .	Tullaghan nets.
Length, 300 feet, . . . . .	Moneyvart fixed draft net.
Length, 80 yards, . . . . .	Ballyteerim fixed net.
Length, 104 yards, . . . . .	Clarepark fixed net.
Length, 90 yards, . . . . .	Currysbeskin fixed net.
Length, 116 yards, . . . . .	Red Bay fixed draft net.
Length, 100 yards, . . . . .	Layd fixed draft net.
2—320 yards in length; and 2—140 yards in length, . . . . .	Crossreagh and Tullaghurney nets.
2 nets, 150 yards long; and 1—122 yards long, . . . . .	Mullaghacall nets.
2 nets, not exceeding 250 yards in length, . . . . .	Muckross & Gortalia nets.
2 nets, 140 yards long, . . . . .	Inver nets.
Length, 130 yards, . . . . .	Ballyederlane net.
Length, 120 yards, . . . . .	Leenane net.
Length, 90 yards, . . . . .	Kinbane net.
Length, 90 yards, . . . . .	Drumbanan net.
Length, 75 yards, . . . . .	Templastragh net.
Leaders, 50 fathoms long each; and each bag about 7 feet wide, . . . . .	Kilcummin bag nets.
Length, 60 yards, . . . . .	Cuskinny net.
Length, 117 yards, . . . . .	Tarbert net.
Length, 67 yards, . . . . .	Kilpadogue net.
Length, 32 yards 2 feet, . . . . .	Ralapane net.
Each 200 yards long, . . . . .	—
Each not exceeding 135 yards length, . . . . .	—
Not exceeding 240 yards length, . . . . .	—
Not exceeding 240 yards length, . . . . .	—
160 yards long, . . . . .	—
150 yards long, . . . . .	—
From 100 to 200 yards long, . . . . .	—
120 yards long, . . . . .	Pier net.
Length of Shore-arm, 70 feet; body of Weir, 83 feet; Flood-arm, 15 feet; large yard, width, 18 feet; Fish pocket, width, 17 feet.	Stael weir.
Leader, 94 feet long; head, 108 feet—Ballinatroy Weir, . . . . .	Ballynatray weir.
Length, 100 yards, . . . . .	Moneyvart, otherwise Portvinegar, draft net.
Leader, 110 yards long, . . . . .	River weir.
Leader, 70 yards long, . . . . .	Ballory weir.
Leader, 103 yards long; head, 26 yards, and 8 wide, . . . . .	Poulnadarree weir.
Leader, 69 yards long; head, 7 yards long, . . . . .	Ayelvarroo or Ballynote west weir.
E. Weir, leader, 78 yards long; head, 17 yards—W. Weir leader, 95 yards long; 3 heads each, 17 yards long.	Carrowdotia eastern and western weirs.
Leader, 90 yards long; head, 17 yards long, . . . . .	Colmanstown weir.
5 leaders, each 120 yards, and 5 heads, each 17 yards long, . . . . .	Clarefield weir.
150 yards in length, . . . . .	Drumcliffe net.
Leaders, each 50 fathoms long; heads, 6 fathoms each, . . . . .	Enniscrone nets.
Leaders, 40 fathoms long; heads, 5 fathoms long, . . . . .	Cushleeka and Dooghbeg nets.
Leaders, 40 fathoms long, and heads 5 fathoms long, . . . . .	Dooga nets.
Leaders, 40 fathoms; heads, 5 fathoms long, . . . . .	Slievemore nets.
Leaders, 40 fathoms long; head, 5 fathoms long, . . . . .	Doogort nets.
Ditto, ditto, . . . . .	Keel nets.
Leader, 50 fathoms long; head, 9 fathoms, . . . . .	St. Dennis's Well net.
43 fathoms long, . . . . .	Slcans net.
Leader, 74 yards long; head, 76 yards, . . . . .	Cregganboy net.
Leaders not exceeding 80 yards each in length, and the heads 24 yards in length and 10 yards in width.	Horn Head nets.



TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.
1. Dublin, . . .	Skerries to Wicklow.	{ From Howth to Dalkey Island, between 31st July and 16th January. } For remainder of District, between 31st Aug. and 16th Feb.
2. Wexford, . . .	{ Wicklow to Kiln Bay, East of Bannow } Bay.	{ Between 16th September and 19th April, both days inclusive.
3. Waterford, . . .	Kiln Bay to Helvick Head.	„ 1st September and 15th February, both days inclusive.
4. Lismore, . . .	Helvick Head to Ballycotton.	„ 1st September and 15th February, both days inclusive.
5. Cork, . . .	Ballycotton Head to Galley Head.	„ 16th August and the last day of February, both days inclusive.
6 <sup>1</sup> . Skibbereen, . . .	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	„ 1st October and 30th April, both days inclusive.
6 <sup>2</sup> . Bantry, . . .	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	„ Do. do. do.
6 <sup>3</sup> . Kenmare, . . .	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	„ 16th September and 31st March, both days inclusive.
7. Killarney, . . .	{ Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, including } Blaskets.	{ „ 31st July and 16th January, save Rivers Maine, Ferta, or } Valencia, Inny, and Waterville, and their Tribu- } taries. } Maine, Ferta or Valencia, Inny, and Tributaries, 15th September to 1st } May. } Waterville and its Tributaries, 16th July and 1st January.
8. Limerick, . . .	Dunmore to Hags Head.	{ Between 16th July and 31st January, save Rivers Cashen and Doonbeg. } Rivers between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, 16th September and } 31st March, all said days inclusive. } For River Cashen and Tributaries, between 13th August and 19th May. } For Doonbeg, 1st September and 31st May, all said days inclusive.
9. Galway, . . .	Hags Head to Slyne Head.	Between 16th August and 31st January, both days inclusive.
10 <sup>1</sup> . Ballinakill, . . .	Slyne Head to Pigeon Point.	{ Save in Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers, between the 1st of September } and the 15th of February, both days inclusive. } For Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers and Estuaries, between 16th of } September and 30th June, both days inclusive.
10 <sup>2</sup> . Bangor, . . .	Pigeon Point to Benwee Head.	{ Between 1st September and 15th February, both days inclusive, save in } Newport and Glenamoy Rivers and Estuaries. } For Newport River and Estuary, 1st September and 30th April; Glenamoy } River and Estuary, 16th September and 30th April, all said days inclu- } sive.
11. Ballina, . . .	Benwee to Coonamore.	{ Between 13th August and 15th March, save Palmerston and Easkey } Rivers, which is between 1st September and 31st May, all } said days inclusive.
12. Sligo, . . .	Coonamore to Mullaghmore.	{ „ 20th August and 3rd February, save tidal parts of Sligo River, } which is 16th July and 31st December, all said days inclusive. }
13. Ballyshannon, . . .	Mullaghmore to Rossan.	„ 20th August and last day of February, both days inclusive.
14. Letterkenny, . . .	Rossan to Malin Head.	„ 20th August and 3rd Feb., and one mile above Tideway, save } Leannan River between 16th July and 31st December, all said } days inclusive.
15 <sup>1</sup> . Londonderry, . . .	Malin to Downhill Boundary.	„ 31st August and 15th April.
15 <sup>2</sup> . Coleraine, . . .	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	„ 19th August and 4th February.
16. Ballycastle, . . .	Portrush to Donaghadee.	„ Do. do. do.
17 <sup>1</sup> . Drogheda, . . .	Skerries to Clogher Head.	„ 20th August and 11th February, both days inclusive.
17 <sup>2</sup> . Dundalk, . . .	Clogher Head to Donaghadee.	{ „ 1st September and 31st March, save in Annagassan, Glyde, Dee, } and Fane Rivers and Tributaries, both days inclusive. } In Glyde, Dee, and Annagassan Rivers, between 20th August and 11th } February; in Fane River between 20th August and 31st March, all said } days inclusive.

NOTE.—The 21st section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, requires there shall not be fewer than 168 days Close Season in each Fishery.  
WEEKLY CLOSE SEASON.—By the 20th section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be fished for or taken in any way, except by Single Rod and Line, between six of the clock on Saturday morning and six of the clock on the succeeding Monday morning.



No. 14.

APPENDIX.  
No. 14.

## TROUT in the different Districts in Ireland.

Fresh Water.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	No. and Name of District.
From Howth to Dalkey Island, between 31st July and 1st Feb. For remainder of Dist. between 31st Aug. & 1st March.	15th October and 2nd March. 28th September and 16th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	10th Dec. 1861.	1. Dublin.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	1st Oct. and 14th March, both days inclusive.	26th Dec. 1873.	2. Wexford.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	15th Sept. and 31st Jan., both days inclusive.	4th Nov. 1870.	3. Waterford
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	1st Oct. and 31st Jan., both days inclusive.	10th Dec. 1870.	4. Lismore
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	1st Nov. and last day of Feb., both days inclusive.	10th June, 1872.	5. Cork.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Between 1st Nov. and 16th March, both days inclusive.	29th Jan. 1873.	6 <sup>1</sup> . Skibberen.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	16th October and 31st March, both days inclusive.	28th Jan. 1873.	6 <sup>2</sup> . Bantry.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	1st Nov. and 1st day of Feb., both days inclusive.	7th Feb. 1856.	6 <sup>3</sup> . Kenmare.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in Maine, Laune, Carra, and Tributaries.		
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Maine and Tributaries, 30th Sept. and 1st March. Laune, Carra, and Tributaries, 30th Sept. & 16th Jan.	26th April, 1870.	7. Killarney.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Between 1st Oct. and 31st Jan., save Cashen and Doonbeg Rivers.		
Between 1st August and 31st January, save Rivers Cashen and Doonbeg and their Tributaries. Rivers between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head. 16th September and 31st March. * For Cashen and Tributaries, between 13th August and 19th May. Doonbeg and Tributaries, 1st September and 31st May, all said days inclusive.	Same as Netting in fresh water.	For Cashen and Doonbeg and Tributaries, 1st Oct. & 30th April, all said days inclusive.	16th Dec. 1870.	8. Limerick.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Between 16th Oct. and 31st Jan., save in Cashla and Doonhulla Rivers, between 1st Nov. and 1st Jan., all said days inclusive.	26th Dec. 1871.	9. Galway.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	1st Nov. and 31st Jan., save in Louisaburgh and Carrowmisky Rivers—between 1st November and 30th June, all said days inclusive.	1st June, 1872.	10 <sup>1</sup> . Ballinakill.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Burishoole, Owenmore, and Munhim, and Owenduff or Ballycroy Rivers, between 1st October and 31st January. Remainder of district, 1st Oct. and 30th April, all said days inclusive.	1st June, 1872.	10 <sup>2</sup> . Bangor.
Between 1st August and 31st January, save Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 1st September and 31st May, all said days inclusive.	Same as Netting in fresh water.	Between 16th Sept. and 31st Jan. Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, 1st Oct. and 31st May, all said days inclusive.	19th Dec., 1870.	11. Ballina.
20th August and 3rd February, both said days inclusive.	Same as Netting in fresh water.	1st Oct. and 31st Jan., save tidal parts of Sligo River between 1st Oct. and 31st Dec., and in Drumcliffe River and Glencar Lake between 20th Oct. and 31st Jan., all said days inclusive.	24th April, 1871.	12. Sligo.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Between 16th Oct. and last day of February, save Dunduff, Bundrowes, and Erne Rivers; Dunduff River, 1st Oct. and last day of January; Bundrowes, 1st Oct. and 31st Dec. and Erne River, 1st Oct. and last day of February, all said days inclusive.	24th Nov. 1871.	13. Ballyshannon.
Between 20th August and last day of February, save Leannan River, between 16th July and 31st December, all said days inclusive.	Leannan, same as Netting. Between 19th August and 29th Sept.	1st Nov. and 1st Feb.	2nd Sept. 1857. 24th Feb. 1871.	14. Letterkenny.
Same as Tidal.	28th September and 15th April.	Do.	27th Jan. 1862.	15 <sup>1</sup> . Londonderry.
19th August and 1st March.	28th September and 16th March. †	20th Oct. and 15th March, both days inclusive.	15th Dec. 1856. 31st Mar. 1871.	15 <sup>2</sup> . Coleraine.
Do. Do.	28th September and 16th March.	1st Nov. and 1st Feb.	15th Dec. 1856.	16. Ballycastle.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	16th Sept. and 31st Jan., both days inclusive.	26th Dec. 1871.	17 <sup>1</sup> . Drogheda.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	1st Oct. and 31st March, save in Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee Rivers. In Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee Rivers, between 1st September and 31st January, all said days inclusive.	8th July, 1872.	17 <sup>2</sup> . Dundalk.

\* Close Season for Fixed Engines for the capture of Eels, between the 10th January and 1st July, save in the River Shannon, which is between the 31st January and 1st July, and in all other rivers in the Limerick District between 31st December and 1st July in year following.

† Pollen Fishing by Trammel Nets in Lough Neagh, between 31st October and 1st February.



## SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District

DISTRICT.	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Dublin, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
2. Wexford, . . . . .	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
3. Waterford, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
4. Lismore, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
5. Cork, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
6 <sup>1</sup> . Skibbereen, . . . . .	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6 <sup>2</sup> . Bantry, . . . . .	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6 <sup>3</sup> . Kenmare, . . . . .	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
7. Killarney, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
8. Limerick, . . . . .	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
9. Galway, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
10 <sup>1</sup> . Ballynakill, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
10 <sup>2</sup> . Bangor, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
11. Ballina, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
12. Sligo, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
13. Ballyshannon, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
14. Letterkenny, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
15 <sup>1</sup> . Londonderry, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
15 <sup>2</sup> . Coleraine, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
16. Ballycastle, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
17 <sup>1</sup> . Drogheda, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0
17 <sup>2</sup> . Dundalk, . . . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0

## SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the BOARDS of

DISTRICT.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1872.																1872. Amount of Licence Duty.	1872. Per- centage on Poor Law Valuation.	1872. Total Amount received.	1872. Ave- rage No. em- ployed.
	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.				
1. Dublin, . . . . .	110	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£ s. d. 160 0 0	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. 160 0 0	208
2. Wexford, . . . . .	83	-	-	41	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206 15 0	-	206 15 0	331
3. Waterford, . . . . .	241	22	194	19	78	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	20	-	-	-	1,063 0 0	0 12 0	1,063 12 0	1,624
4. Lismore, . . . . .	199	16	32	9	88	-	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	692 0 0	35 14 0	727 14 0	874
5. Cork, . . . . .	306	2	-	48	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	494 0 0	-	494 0 0	606
6 <sup>1</sup> . Skibbereen, . . . . .	23	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 0 0	-	65 0 0	107
6 <sup>2</sup> . Bantry, . . . . .	16	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 0 0	-	46 0 0	76
6 <sup>3</sup> . Kenmare, . . . . .	48	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	86 10 0	4 10 0	91 0 0	130
7. Killarney, . . . . .	104	6	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	325 0 0	-	325 0 0	496
8. Limerick, . . . . .	204	46	37	60	129	-	20	-	-	33	-	9	136	-	-	-	2,167 0 0	3 0 0	2,170 0 0	1,971
9. Galway, . . . . .	152	11	-	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	26	-	-	-	302 0 0	83 0 0	385 0 0	310
10 <sup>1</sup> . Ballynakill, . . . . .	36	-	-	18	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94 0 0	-	94 0 0	150
10 <sup>2</sup> . Bangor, . . . . .	16	-	-	21	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139 0 0	-	139 0 0	166
11. Ballina, . . . . .	77	1	-	27	13	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	326 0 0	-	326 0 0	344
12. Sligo, . . . . .	22	1	-	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	87 0 0	-	87 0 0	134
13. Ballyshannon, . . . . .	130	0	-	30	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	32	-	374 0 0	119 0 0	493 0 0	431
14. Letterkenny, . . . . .	57	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	127 0 0	7 0 0	134 0 0	135
15 <sup>1</sup> . Londonderry, . . . . .	77	6	-	32	20	-	2	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	406 0 0	95 0 0	501 0 0	460
15 <sup>2</sup> . Coleraine, . . . . .	79	1	-	101	-	87	-	2	-	-	-	4	23	-	24	-	577 0 0	250 0 0	836 0 0	806
16. Ballycastle, . . . . .	30	-	-	12	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206 0 0	7 0 0	213 0 0	158
17 <sup>1</sup> . Drogheda, . . . . .	51	9	4	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26	-	-	-	293 0 0	2 10 0	295 10 0	463
17 <sup>2</sup> . Dundalk, . . . . .	43	-	-	18	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	133 0 0	12 10 0	145 10 0	180
Total, . . . . .	2104	131	267	658	338	90	27	37	-	45	2	45	255	6	56	4	8,360 5 0	628 16 0	8,998 1 0	10,250

The estimate of the average number of

Salmon Rods, . . . 1 man.  
Cross Lines, . . . 2 men.  
Snap Nets, . . . 4 do.Draft Nets, . . . 6 men.  
Drift Nets, . . . 5 do.  
Trammel Nets, . . 2 do.Pole Nets, . . . 3 men.  
Bag Nets, . . . 4 do.  
Fly Nets, . . . 4 do.



on Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, January, 1873.

No. 16.

CONSERVATORS for the Years 1872 and 1873.

men employed is made up as follows:—

Stake Nets,	. . .	4 men.
Head weirs,	. . .	1 man.
Box, crib, &c. (every 5)		2 men.

Gap, Eye, &c.	. 2 men.
Sweepers,	. 6 do.

Coghills, . . . 1 man.  
Loop or Frame Nets, . 1 do.

• Increase in Licence duty in 1873 over 1872—£42 13s. 0d.



APPENDIX,  
No. 17.

APPENDIX, No. 17.—AMOUNT OF LICENCE DUTY received for the different Fishing Engines for the Year 1873, in each District.

District.	Single Rods.	Cross Lines.	Snap Nets.	Draft Nets.	Drift Nets.	Trammel Nets, or Draft Nets for Pollen.	Pole Nets.	Bag Nets.	Fly Nets.	Stake Nets.	Head Weirs.	Box, Crib, &c.	Gap, Eye, &c.	Sweepers.	Coghills.	Loop Nets.
1 Dublin,	£ s. d. 91 0 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 45 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
2 Wexford,	£ s. d. 71 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 123 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
3 Waterford,	£ s. d. 195 0 0	£ s. d. 34 0 0	£ s. d. 345 0 0	£ s. d. 63 0 0	£ s. d. 201 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 120 0 0	£ s. d. 6 0 0	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. 12 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
4 Lismore,	£ s. d. 211 0 0	£ s. d. 28 0 0	£ s. d. 46 10 0	£ s. d. 21 0 0	£ s. d. 261 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 90 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
5 Cork,	£ s. d. 299 0 0	£ s. d. 6 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 174 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 30 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
6 <sup>1</sup> Skibbereen,	£ s. d. 19 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 42 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
6 <sup>2</sup> Bantry,	£ s. d. 17 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 36 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
6 <sup>3</sup> Kenmare,	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 13 10 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 21 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
7 Killarney,	£ s. d. 98 0 0	£ s. d. 6 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 198 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
8 Limerick,	£ s. d. 216 0 0	£ s. d. 48 15 0	£ s. d. 48 0 0	£ s. d. 216 0 0	£ s. d. 348 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 30 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 930 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 133 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
9 Galway,	£ s. d. 141 0 0	£ s. d. 16 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 36 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 60 0 0	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
10 <sup>1</sup> Ballynakill,	£ s. d. 49 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 54 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 4 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
10 <sup>2</sup> Bangor,	£ s. d. 25 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 54 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 110 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
11 Ballina,	£ s. d. 91 0 0	£ s. d. 4 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 78 0 0	£ s. d. 66 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 50 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 70 0 0	£ s. d. 7 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
12 Sligo,	£ s. d. 22 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 54 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 8 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
13 Ballyshannon,	£ s. d. 121 0 0	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 126 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 4 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 30 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 34 0 0	£ s. d. —
14 Letterkenny,	£ s. d. 64 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 39 0 0	£ s. d. 15 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 30 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 4 0 0
15 <sup>1</sup> Londonderry,	£ s. d. 70 0 0	£ s. d. 12 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 96 0 0	£ s. d. 66 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 4 0 0	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 90 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
15 <sup>2</sup> Coleraine,	£ s. d. 101 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 381 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 79 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 133 0 0	£ s. d. —
16 Ballycastle,	£ s. d. 21 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 39 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 140 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
17 <sup>1</sup> Drogheda,	£ s. d. 55 0 0	£ s. d. 14 0 0	£ s. d. 7 10 0	£ s. d. 159 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. 29 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
17 <sup>2</sup> Dundalk,	£ s. d. 39 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 51 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 6 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 9 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
Total,	£ s. d. 2054 0 0	£ s. d. 190 15 0	£ s. d. 447 0 0	£ s. d. 2,104 10	£ s. d. 0 957 0	£ s. d. 85 0 0	£ s. d. 44 0 0	£ s. d. 450 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 1296 0 0	£ s. d. 12 0 0	£ s. d. 450 0 0	£ s. d. 238 0 0	£ s. d. 21 0 0	£ s. d. 0 168 0	£ s. d. 4 0 0



## APPENDIX, No. 18.

TABLE showing the Total Amount realized and the Increase and Decrease in the Amounts received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1873, inclusive.

Years from 1863 to 1873.		Amount received for Licence Duty.	Increase over preceding year.	Decrease under preceding year.	Years from 1863 to 1873.		Amount received for Licence Duty.	Increase over preceding year.	Decrease under preceding year.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	1863	5,892 7 6	—	—	1868	1869	6,700 6 4	—	333 4 2
1863	1864	7,001 15 0	1,109 7 6	—	1869	1870	7,511 13 4	811 7 0	—
1864	1865	6,722 16 8	—	278 13 4	1870	1871	8,865 15 9	1,354 2 5	—
1865	1866	7,098 6 8	375 10 0	—	1871	1872	8,998 1 0	132 5 3	—
1866	1867	7,317 0 0	218 13 4	—	1872	1873	9,040 14 0	42 13 0	—
1867	1868	7,033 10 6	—	283 9 6					

Increase in Licence Duty since 1863, £3,148 6s. 6d.

## APPENDIX, No. 19.

LIST of RIVERS, the MOUTHS of which have been defined, one hundred and thirty-four in number.

Section 22 of 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, enacts "That where the breadth of the mouth or entrance into the sea of any river, the inland portion of which is frequented by Salmon, is less than half a mile, statute measure, at low water of spring tides, it shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever (save and except the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits thereof) to place or erect any stake weir or fixed net within one statute mile, seaward, coastwards, or inwards, from or on either side of the mouth or entrance of any such river into the sea."

Section 44 of 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, enacts "That it shall not be lawful for any person, save and except the owner of a several fishery within the limits thereof, at any time to shoot, draw, or use any net for taking Salmon at the mouth of any river, where the breadth of such mouth between the banks thereof shall not exceed a quarter of a mile statute measure; and that it shall not be lawful for any person, save such owner as aforesaid, within such limits as aforesaid, to shoot, draw, or use any net for taking Salmon within half a mile seaward, or half a mile inwards, or along the coast from the mouth of any river."

Section 3 of 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, enacts "That no bag net shall be placed or allowed to continue in any river, or the estuary of any river, as such river or estuary has been defined by the Commissioners of Fisheries, or shall be defined by the Commissioners under this Act, or within a distance of less than three statute miles from the mouth of any river, as defined."

District.	Name of River.	District.	Name of River.
Dublin, . . . .	Liffey. Dodder. Bray. Vartry. Slaney.	Ballinakill, . . . .	Culfin. Dawros. Derrychorraun. Ballinaboy. Glenamoy. Owenmore. Owenduff. Qwengarve. Burrischoole. Newport. Owenwee or Belclare. Bunowen or Louisburgh.
Wexford, . . . .	Owenavarragh or Courtown. Inch. Urrin. Boro. Suir, Nore, and Barrow. Bannow. Tay.	Bangor, . . . .	Easky. Moy. Cloonaghmore or Palmerstown. Ballington or Ballycastle. Drumcliff. Sligo. Ballisodare. Dunmorran. Glen or Teelin. Ballyhadoo or Kilcar. Eany-water or Inver. Eske. Erne. Drowes or Bundrowes. Duff or Bunduff. Oily. Fintragh. Bingosteen or Loughhead. Crann or Buncrana. Mill. Leenan or Rathmelton. Swilly. Owenmarve. Gweebarra. Owenea. Owentocker. Bracky. Lackagh. Ray. Tullaghobegly. Glenna. Clady. Gweedore.
Waterford, . . . .	Blackwater. Womanagh. Tramore or Douglas. Lee. Owenacurra or Middleton. Owenboy or Carrigaline. Argideen. Bandon. Roury. Ilen.	Ballina, . . . .	Letterkenny, . . . .
Lismore, . . . .	Leamawaddra. Glengariffe. Coomhola or Snave. Ouvane or Ballylickey. Mealagh or Dunnemark. Adrigole. Roughly. Sheen. Finnehy. Blackwater (Kerry). Cloonee. Owenshagh. Crowanshagh. Sneem. Currane.	Sligo, . . . .	Londonderry, . . . .
Cork, . . . .	Imy. Carragh. Launc. Maine. Ferta or Valencia. Rosbehy. Shannon. Cashen. Deel or Askerton. Fergus. Maigue. Bunratty. Doonbeg. Feonagh. Glennahoo. Scorid. Owenmore. Corrib. Furbogh. Spiddle. Screeb. Ballinahinch. Cashla. Invermore. Owengowla. Crumlin. Carrownisky. Bundorragha. Erriff.	Ballyshannon, . . . .	Coleraine, . . . .
Skibbereen, . . . .			Ballycastle, . . . .
Bantry, . . . .			
Kenmare, . . . .			
Killarney, . . . .			
Limerick, . . . .			
Galway, . . . .			
Ballinakill, . . . .			



BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &amp;c., made by the INSPECTORS of IRISH FISHERIES, up to 31st December, 1873.

District.	Places affected.	Nature of By-law, Order, &c.	Date.
Belfast Lough, . . .	Lough of Belfast, . . .	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling, . . .	27th November, 1869.
Lough Swilly, . . .	Lough Swilly, . . .	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling, . . .	3rd December, 1869.
Ballycastle, . . .	Bush River, . . .	Repealing the definition of the estuary of, . . .	28th February, 1870.
Sligo, . . .	Sligo River, . . .	Prohibiting snatching, . . .	1st March, 1870.
Killarney, . . .	Fishing weir in Waterville River.	Regulating the width between the bars or rails of the inscales, and of the heck, or the up-stream side of the boxes or cribs in said weir.	7th March, 1870.
Bantry, . . .	Tidal portions of rivers, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1½ inches from knot to knot.	7th March, 1870.
Kenmare River, . . .	Kenmare River, . . .	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling in Kenmare, . . .	19th March, 1870.
Ballina, . . .	River Moy, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1½ inches from knot to knot.	21st May, 1870.
Ditto, . . .	Cloonaghmore or Palmers-town River.	Re-defining the mouth and estuary of, . . .	16th June, 1870.
Waterford, . . .	River Corock (above Wellington Bridge).	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot.	7th July, 1870.
Coleraine, . . .	District, . . .	Prohibiting snatching, . . .	17th October, 1870.
Wexford, . . .	Derrywater and River Derry, . . .	Permitting the use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot.	26th October, 1870.
Ditto, . . .	Potter River, . . .	Ditto, . . .	26th October, 1870.
Lismore, . . .	River Blackwater, . . .	Limiting the length of drift nets to 220 yards, . . .	2nd November, 1870.
Donegal Bay, . . .	Donegal Bay, . . .	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling; save so far as it relates to Inver Bay.	15th November, 1870.
Limerick, . . .	Fergus River, . . .	Prohibiting the use of drift nets, . . .	16th December, 1870.
Ballina, . . .	Moy River, . . .	Prohibiting angling for trout in April and May, . . .	11th February, 1871.
Ballyshannon, . . .	Erne River, . . .	Permitting nets of 1 inch mesh in tideway, . . .	13th February, 1871.
Killarney, . . .	Waterville River, . . .	Prohibiting netting in certain places and at certain times, . . .	18th February, 1871.
Coleraine, . . .	Lough Neagh, . . .	Permitting pollen to be taken by trammel nets of 1 inch from 1st February to 31st October.	20th February, 1871.
Londonderry, . . .	Lough Foyle and tidal parts of river, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot.	28th February, 1871.
Limerick, . . .	Maigue River, . . .	Prohibiting use of nets above railway bridge below Adare, . . .	1st March, 1871.
Sligo, . . .	Lough Doon, . . .	Permitting use of nets meshes ½ an inch from knot to knot, . . .	24th March, 1871.
Cork, . . .	Lee River, . . .	Prohibiting use of nets in South Channel, . . .	21st April, 1871.
Londonderry, . . .	Baronscourt Lakes and Streams.	Permitting nets with meshes of ½ an inch from knot to knot for capture of fish other than salmon or trout.	22nd April, 1871.
Bantry, . . .	Snaive, Mealagh, Ouvane, and Carrigboy Rivers.	Prohibiting use of all nets in fresh water portions, . . .	21st June, 1871.
Glandore Harbour, . . .	—	Repealing by-law, relative to trawling, dated 11th September, 1861.	11th November, 1871.
Limerick, . . .	Shannon, . . .	Prohibiting nets on board any cot or curragh between mouth of Shannon and Wellesley Bridge, or in tidal parts of estuaries between said points, between Nine o'Clock on Saturday morning and Three o'Clock on Monday morning; also between Wellesley Bridge and Navigation Weir at Killaloe, between Eight o'Clock on Saturday morning and Four o'Clock on Monday morning, under £3 penalty.	1st March, 1872.
Dundalk, . . .	Between Clogher Head and Bellaghan Point.	Limiting length of nets to 500 yards, . . .	29th April, 1872.
Ballyshannon, . . .	River Erne, . . .	Prohibiting spoon-bait, &c., in certain portions of, . . .	1st June, 1872.
Ditto, . . .	River Eany-water or Inver, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot, above mouth as defined.	25th June, 1872.
Cork, . . .	Bandon River and Tributaries.	Prohibiting for two years the use of all nets (except landing nets, as auxiliary to angling with rod and line), for the capture of salmon or trout, in any part of, above a line drawn across the said river, at right angles with the river's course, from the northern point of the quay, at the mouth of the creek, between the townlands of Rockhouse and Kilmaesimon, to a point on the opposite shore, in the townland of Ahern.	1st January, 1873.
Dundalk, . . .	Between Dunany Point and Soldiers Point.	Prohibiting the use of the spear, lyster, otter, strokehaul, gaff, &c.	30th June, 1873.
*Drogheda and Dundalk (East Coast).	Between Ben Head and mouth of Annagassan River.	Prohibiting the use of draw or wade nets with meshes of less dimensions than 3½ inches from knot to knot.	22nd October, 1873.
*Dundalk, . . .	Strangford Lough, . . .	Prohibiting the use of poke nets between last day of January and 1st day of November in each year north of a line drawn from Mullog Point to Ballyquintin Point.	1st December, 1873.
*Waterford, . . .	Waterford Harbour, . . .	Repealing by-law, dated 18th June, 1860, and in lieu thereof prohibiting trawling by vessels exceeding ten tons north of a line drawn from Gaultier Cottage to Broomhill Point.	15th December, 1873.

\* These by-laws are only passed by the Inspectors, but are not yet approved of by the Privy Council.



## APPENDIX, No. 21.

## ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &amp;c., in force on 1st January, 1874, relating to the FISHERIES of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,  
No. 21.Abstract of  
By-Laws,  
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	<b>TRAWLING.</b>		
Dublin, (10th Oct., 1842.)	Prohibiting Trawling inside lines drawn from the Bailey Light-house at Howth, to the Easternmost point of the rocks called the "Muggilins;" thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island; thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, in the direction of the signal station on Killiney Hill.	Dungarvan Bay— <i>continued.</i>	o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during May, June, July, August, and September. Also prohibiting such Nets athwart or within 200 yards of any boat, which at the time of setting such net shall be moored, and the Crew thereof engaged in Line Fishing; and to every train of such Trammel or Moored Nets shall be attached at least one floating buoy or board, upon which shall be painted in legible characters not less than one inch in length, in white upon a black ground, the Letter of the District, and the name of the Owner to which such Net belongs.
East Coast, (14th Feb., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from the Nose of Howth, to the Eastern point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries); thence to Clogher Head; thence to Dunany Point; thence to Cranfield Point, in the County Down.	Inver Bay, (24th Sept., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets within or to the North-east of a line drawn from the Mouth of the Bunlaghy River to Doorin Point.
Dundrum Bay, &c., (3rd Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Hellyhunter Rock, off Cranfield Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.	Kenmare River Estuary, (31st Dec., 1864.)	Within the Estuary of the Kenmare River, in the County of Kerry, and eastward of a line drawn from the western point of Lamb's Head to the western point of Cod's Head, the use of Trammel and other Moored Nets for the capture of Sea Fish is authorized and permitted, from the hour of Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'Clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year; and from the hour of Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.
Donegal Bay, (16th Feb., 1857.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the Bian Rock, to a place called Doorin Point.		
Galway Bay, (22nd March, 1843, and 9th Jan., 1854.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line from Barna Pier to Gleninagh Castle. Also when large shoals of Herrings shall have set in in the Bay, and while Boats are engaged in Drifting for Herrings or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, that Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.		
Brandon Bay, (23rd Aug., 1860.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Brandon Point to Coosanea.		<b>OYSTERS.</b>
Bantry Bay, (27th March, 1858.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from Crowdy Point to Carrigskye Rock; and from thence to Reenavanny Point, on the North Shore of Whiddy Island.	Wexford Coast, (8th April, 1862.)	First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters off the said Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Strand, or Shore, off said Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
* Waterford Harbour, (2nd March, 1852, and 18th June, 1860.)	Prohibiting Trawling by Boats exceeding five tons measurement, within a line drawn from Creden Head to Temple Church.		Second.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground off the said Wexford Coast, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Wexford Coast, (20th April, 1849.)	Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; and that Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, with Drift Nets. And whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, on or off the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.		
	<b>TRAMMEL NETS.</b>	Cork Harbour, (28th Oct., 1853.)	First.—That between the 1st May and 1st September, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for taking Oysters.
Dungarvan Bay, (4th July, 1849.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel and every other Fixed or Moored Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Dungarvan Bay, within the limit formed as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the Northernmost point of Helvick Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacourty Head, in the Co. Waterford; but to the North and East of the line through Ballinacourty Head, and to the South and West of the line through Helvick Head, such Trammel or Moored Nets may be set, and remain set in the water from Three o'Clock, p.m., of one day, until Nine o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during January, March, October, November, and December in each Year; and from Five o'Clock, p.m., of one day, to Seven		Second.—Every fisherman shall, on the fishing ground, cull all Oysters, and shall not remove any Oyster of less dimensions than two and a-half inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall throw back into the Sea all gravel and fragments of shells as he shall raise while engaged in such fishing.
			Third.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious to the Oyster Fishery.
			Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within the Harbour of Cork.

\* A by-law repealing this has been passed by the Inspectors, and is now before the Privy Council for approval.



APPENDIX, No. 21—*continued.*

## ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &amp;c., in force on 1st January, 1874, relating to the FISHERIES of IRELAND.

APPENDIX.  
No. 21.Abstract of  
By-Laws,  
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law
Tralee Bay, (1st Nov., 1872.)	<p>First.—That between the 10th day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay of Tralee, no boat, in the said Bay of Tralee, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Bay of Tralee, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Bay of Tralee, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>	Clew Bay, County Mayo— <i>continued.</i>	any Oysters dredged or taken during such part of the Close Season shall be brought to shore, or sold or offered for sale, or be found in the possession of any person on land, or be used for any other purpose than the replenishing or supplying any such artificial or other bed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall forfeit all such Oysters, and be subject and liable to the same penalties and forfeitures as by said first-recited Act (5 and 6 Vic.) prescribed in cases of offences against the provisions of the said first-recited Act for the observance of the Close Season in respect of Oysters.
Achill Sound, Clew Bay, & Blacksod Bay. (15th Dec., 1860.)	<p>First.—That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, no boat, in the said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>	Carlingford Lough. (17th April, 1860.)	<p>First.—That between the 1st day of March and 1st day of November in any year, it shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood within the said Lough of Carlingford, or off or from any of the shores or rocks of said Lough, and any person offending against this By-Law shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—That between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, no boat, in the said Lough of Carlingford, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Lough of Carlingford, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Lough of Carlingford, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in the said Lough of Carlingford, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
Clew Bay, County Mayo. (1st April, 1865.)	That, for the sole purpose of replenishing and supplying licensed Oyster beds and other Oyster beds, the exclusive property of any person or persons within Clew Bay alone, in the County of Mayo, and for no other purpose whatever, it may be lawful for any person to dredge for and take Oysters from any natural public bed in the said Clew Bay lying below the level of the lowest water of spring tides, between the 1st and 15th April and the 20th June and 1st October in each year, such periods being respectively included within the Close Time at present fixed for the Oyster fisheries within the said Clew Bay: Provided always, that if	Galway Bay. (18th March, 1868.)	<p>First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay shall, on the Fishing Ground, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, and all such gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within said Bay, or any of the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into the same; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>



## APPENDIX, No. 21—continued.

## ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &amp;c., in force on 1st January, 1874, relating to the FISHERIES of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,  
No. 21.Abstract of  
By-Laws,  
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Galway Bay—con.	Fourth.—That between Nine o'clock in the Evening of any day and Six o'clock in the Morning of the following day, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the hours aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	Cork District, (11th Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree Draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
South-east Coast of Ireland, from Wicklow Head to Carnsore Point. (1st Sept., 1868.)	That the Close Time, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood, on or off the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carnsore Point, shall be between the 30th April and the 1st September in each year.	River Lea, Co. of the City of Cork. (7th January, 1863.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
Coasts of Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford. (23rd April, 1869.) Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 29th April, 1869.	Prohibiting between the 30th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or off any part of the East and South-East Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lambay Island, in the County Dublin, to Carnsore Point, in the County Wexford, outside the exclusive Fishery Limits of the British Islands.	Argideen River, (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argideen River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Owenkeagh or Blind River with the said Argideen River and the Bridge of Timoleague, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Carbery, and County of Cork.
Kinsale Harbour and Bandon River. (22nd August, 1872.)	That all persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds situated in Kinsale Harbour and Bandon River, in the County of Cork, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from such Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, but shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	River Shannon, (5th Feb., 1856.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wellesley Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 12th February.
SALMON AND TROUT.		River Shannon, (22nd Nov., 1862.)	First.—Prohibiting, between the 20th day of July and 1st day of November in each year, the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir, and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Graigue Island.
Teelin Estuary, (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), on that part of the coast of the County of Donegal inside, or to the North-east and North of lines drawn from Rossan Point to Teelin Head, and from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Muckross Point, all in the Barony of Bannagh, and County of Donegal.		Second.—Prohibiting Draft Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.
River Liffey, (19th Jan., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 350 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Weir known as the Island Bridge Weir and a line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouse.	Rivers Shannon and Maigue. (5th June, 1867.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Portumna Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Maigue.
River Slaney, Co. Wexford. (25th March, 1854, and 4th March, 1862.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.	River Shannon, (5th May, 1866.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Tarmunbarry, on the River Shannon.
	Prohibiting, during the Open Season for Salmon, the use of Nets with meshes of less size than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.	Lough Ree, River Shannon. (27th August, 1858.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.
Bessborough & Demesne, Co. Kilkenny. (5th May, 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet,) within the Waters in, and Rivers running through the Demesne of Bessborough, in the County of Kilkenny: Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.	River Fergus, (26th June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Ennis, on the River Fergus.
		River Maigue, (17th Oct., 1864.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets between Ferry Drawbridge and the old Bridge of Adare.
		Killarney District, (8th Feb., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal water with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-Draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.



## APPENDIX, No. 21—continued.

APPENDIX,  
No. 21.Abstract of  
By-Laws,  
Orders, &c.ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1874, relating to the  
FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Castlemaine Estuary, (27th Oct., 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Draft Nets having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in the Estuary of Castlemaine inside the Bar of Inch.	Coleraine District, (17th Oct., 1870.)	Prohibiting snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.
Lough Neagh, (22nd April, 1846, and 24th Feb., 1860.)	Permitting Pollen to be taken by Trammel or Set Nets composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten hanks to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, from the 1st of March to the 29th September.	Wexford District, Derry Water, and River Derry. (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the rivers and streams following, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Killaveney to Annacurragh Bridge, with the stream flowing into same from Moyne Church through Ballin-glen, and the Tomnaskela River; and in the Greenisland, Shillelagh, and Derry River, from the bounds of the County Carlow, flowing past Tinnahely by Shillelagh to the bounds of the County Wexford, with the small streams flowing into that portion of the said river, all said rivers and streams being in the County Wicklow, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.
Lough Neagh, (28th Feb., 1867.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Pollen.		
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c. (24th July, 1846.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Strokehaul or Snatch, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Loughs Corrib or Mask, or their Tributaries.		
Galway District, (11th Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempt to snatch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.	Wexford District, Potter River. (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), in the tidal portion of the Potter River, situated below Brittas Bridge in the County of Wicklow.
Clare and Clare-Gal- way or Turlough- more Rivers, Co. Galway. (22nd Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.	Lismore District, River Blackwater. (2nd Nov., 1870.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon, with any Drift Net of greater length than 220 yards in the tidal portion of the River Blackwater, situated in the Counties of Waterford and Cork.
Owenmore River, Co. Mayo. (5th May, 1866.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Owenmore River, in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.	Fergus River, (16th Dec., 1870.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.
Owenduff or Bally- croy, Owenmore and Munhim Ri- vers. (11th Sept., 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet,) within so much of the said Rivers Owenduff or Ballycroy, Owenmore and Munhim, as lies above the mouth as defined, during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.	Erne River, (13th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in tideway of River Erne.
Sligo River, (1st March, 1870.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch, Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-hook covered in part or in whole, or uncovered.	Waterville River, (18th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting use of Nets between Waterville Weir and mouth of River as defined, between twelve o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Saturday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock noon same day in each week during Open Season.
Currane or Water- ville River— Waterville Weir. (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Rails of the Inscales, and of the Heck or upstream side of the Boxes or Cribs of the Waterville Weir to be one and a quarter inches apart.	Lough Neagh, (20th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting pollen to be taken by trammel nets of one inch from knot to knot, between 1st February and 31st October.
Bush River, (28th Feb., 1870.)	Repealing Definition of Bush River Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 8th February, 1864.	River Foyle, (28th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of River.
Rivers in Bantry District. (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurement being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the Bantry District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Mizen Head in the County Cork and CrowHead in the same County, and around any Islands or Rocks situate off same, with the whole of the Tideways along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.	Baronscourt Lakes and Streams. (22nd April, 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of fish, other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot.
		Snave or Coomhola, Mealagh, or Dun- namark, Owvane, and Carrigboy Rivers. (21st June, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, save Landing-Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines in fresh-water por-tions of said Rivers.
		Lee River, (21st April, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines in part of South Channel between George IV Bridge and Friar's Weir.
		Moy River and Tri- butaries. (11th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout during April and May in each year—Loughs Conn and Cullen excepted.
		Maigne River, (1st March, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rod and line, above Railway-bridge below Adare.
		Lough Doon, (24th March, 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of Fish.
Ballina District, (21st May, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet).	River Shannon, (1st March, 1872.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Cot or Curragh between mouth of Shannon and Wellesley Bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any rivers flowing into the said River Shannon between said points between the hours of Nine o'clock on Saturday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Wellesley Bridge and the Navigation Weir at Killaloe, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.
Waterford District, Corrock River. (7th July, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).		



## APPENDIX, No. 21—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &amp;c., in force on 1st January, 1874, relating to the FISHERIES of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,  
No. 21.Abstract of  
By-Laws,  
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Dundalk District, (29th April, 1872.)	Prohibiting to catch or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of greater length than 500 Yards on that part of the Sea Coast situated between Clogher Head and Bellaghan Point, in the County of Louth.	Bandon River, (1st Jan., 1873.)	Prohibiting for the space of two years, from the 1st January, 1873, the use of all Nets, except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in any part of the Bandon River or its Tributaries, above a line drawn across said River at right angles with the River's course from the northern point of the quay at the mouth of the Creek between the Townlands of Rock House and Kilmacsimon to a point on the opposite shore in the Townland of Abern.
Erne River, (1st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spoonbait, or any other instrument of the like nature or device during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Belleek and a line drawn due south across the River, from the point of Castlealdwell demesne, by the Eastern point of the Muckinish, or White Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.	Dundalk District, (30th June, 1873.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water of District between Dunany Point and Soldier's Point, in the County Louth, with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Fany Water, or Inver River, (25th June, 1872.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), within so much of the River Fany Water, or Inver, in the County of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of said river as defined.		

## APPENDIX, No. 22.

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined.

APPENDIX,  
No. 22.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Suir, . . . .	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Coolnamuck Weir, . . . . .	16th March, 1864.
Nore, . . . .	The Innistigue Bridge, . . . . .	16th March, 1864.
Barrow, . . .	The lowest Weir or Dam used for navigation purposes, near St. Mullins, in county Carlow, . . . . .	16th March, 1864.
Shannon, . .	The Weir or Dam known as the Corbally Mill Weir, . . . . .	9th April, 1864.
Fergus, . . .	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House, at Ennis, . . . . .	9th April, 1864.
Liffey, . . . .	The Weir or Dam on said river known as the Island Bridge Weir, . . . . .	12th August, 1864.
Maigue, . . .	The Bridge across river immediately outside and seaward of the Adare Demesne, . . . . .	12th August, 1864.
Lee, . . . . .	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir, . . . . .	12th August, 1864.
Bandon, . . .	The Bridge at Innoshannon, known as the Innoshannon Bridge, . . . . .	19th January, 1865.
Carragh, . . .	The Carragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir, . . . . .	19th January, 1865.
Laune, . . . .	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool, . . . . .	26th July, 1865.
Maine, . . . .	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Coolclieve and Ballyfinnane, . . . . .	26th July, 1865.
Moy, . . . . .	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weirs at Ballina, . . . . .	26th July, 1865.
Inch, . . . . .	Adare Bridge, . . . . .	1st February, 1866.
Slaney, . . . .	Enniscorthy Bridge, . . . . .	1st February, 1866.
Boyne, . . . .	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Oldbridge, . . . . .	8th April, 1868.
Eask, . . . . .	Foot Bridge above Donegal Bridge, . . . . .	17th July, 1868.
Shimna, . . . .	The Castle Bridge near Newcastle, . . . . .	25th August, 1869.
Deel or Askeaton, . .	Askeaton Bridge, . . . . .	26th November, 1870.
Sligo or Garvogue, .	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo, . . . . .	11th February, 1871.
Fane, . . . . .	The Railway Bridge across said River, . . . . .	16th May, 1871.
Owvane or Bally- lickey, . . . .	The Ballylickey Bridge on the High Road, . . . . .	10th June, 1871.
Glengariffe, . . .	Cromwell's Bridge, . . . . .	10th June, 1871.
Mealagh or Dunna- mark, . . . . .	Wooden Bridge at Dunnamark Mill, . . . . .	10th June, 1871.
Snave or Coomhola, .	Snave Bridge, . . . . .	10th June, 1871.
Carrigboy, . . .	Carrigboy Bridge, . . . . .	10th June, 1871.
Adrigole, . . . .	Adrigole Bridge, . . . . .	10th June, 1871.
Glyde, . . . . .	Lynn's Weir, . . . . .	28th May, 1872.
Dee, . . . . .	Willistown Weir, . . . . .	28th May, 1872.



APPENDIX, No. 23.

A SUMMARY of CERTIFICATES for Fixed Engines issued by the late Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries and the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, up to 1st January, 1874.

CERTIFICATES.										Stake Nets.	Bag Nets.	Fly Nets.	Head Weirs.	Stone Walls or Baulks.	Fixed Draft Nets.	Total.	REMARKS.
Total issued to 1st January, 1874,										-	-	-	-	-	-	118	These 118 certificates issued up to 1st January, 1874, represent—  44 stake nets. 53 bag nets. 1 fly net. 3 head weirs. 2 baulks. 66 fixed draft nets.  Total, 169 fixed engines, for which certificates have been sanctioned.
Issued by Special Commissioners,										6	22	1	3	2	-	34	
„ Inspectors of Irish Fisheries for Engines declared legal by Special Commissioners,										-	3	-	-	-	2	5	
„ Inspectors for those declared legal by Court of Queen's Bench on appeal from decision of Special Commissioners,										24	3	-	-	-	-	27	
„ Inspectors for Engines declared legal by Court on appeal from decision of Magistrates,										-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
„ Inspectors for Engines found by them to be legal,										12	8	-	-	-	31	51	
Total,										42	36	1	3	2	34	118	

APPENDIX, No. 24.

RETURN of the Number of Prosecutions and Convictions for Breaches of the Fishery Laws during the year 1873.

Number.	DISTRICT.	Number of Prosecutions instituted.	Number of Convictions obtained.	OFFENCES.															Amount of Fines.	REMARKS.	
				Poisoning rivers.	Breach of Close Season.	Fishing without Licence.	Illegally using Gaff, Spear, &c.	Obstructing and assaulting Water Bailiffs.	Having and selling unclean fish.	Using fixed net illegally.	Boats not registered.	Fishing at Mill Weirs, and obstructing water course.	Fishing at mouths of rivers as defined.	Non-erection of gratings at mills.	Taking undersized oysters.	Illegally snatching.	Trespass on several fishery..	Fishing for Eels between sunrise and sunset.			No free gap in weir.
1	Dublin,	4	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£ s. d. 9 0 0	Of this sum of £1,512 3s. 8d. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on memorials from the persons fined, has remitted £165 4s.  Application of Penalties for Fishery Offences.—Under the 19th section of the 32nd and 33rd Vic., cap 92, one-third of every sum of money levied as a fine in cases of breaches of the Fishery Laws shall be paid to the person bringing the offender to justice; the remainder shall be paid to the Board of Conservators of the district in which the offence was committed.
2	Wexford,	24	23	-	6	6	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	53 11 0	
3	Waterford,	138	115	-	23	13	27	3	7	7	-	8	4	-	-	3	-	-	20	162 16 0	
4	Lismore,	161	110	2	28	4	58	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	4	282 1 0	
5	Cork,	66	64	2	24	1	21	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	161 7 0	
6 <sup>1</sup>	Skibbereen,	22	19	4	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67 8 0	
6 <sup>2</sup>	Bantry,	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 0 0	
6 <sup>3</sup>	Kennaore,	11	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 10 0	
7	Killarney,	32	27	5	1	3	2	2	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	66 0 0	
8	Limerick,	96	92	-	29	4	21	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	9	-	13	237 6 4	
9	Galway,	20	18	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	14 18 0	
10 <sup>1</sup>	Ballinakill,	12	10	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43 0 0	
10 <sup>2</sup>	Bangor,	12	12	-	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	49 2 6	
11	Ballina,	23	23	-	12	-	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	36 3 0	
12	Sligo,	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 10 0	
13	Ballyshannon,	16	16	6	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	12 15 0	
14	Letterkenny,	8	8	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	14 16 0	
15 <sup>1</sup>	Londonderry,	7	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	9 15 0	
15 <sup>2</sup>	Coleraine,	231	208	144	13	4	8	1	4	6	23	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	157 11 6	
16	Ballycastle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	
17 <sup>1</sup>	Drogheda,	29	28	5	9	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	2	16 7 3	
17 <sup>2</sup>	Dundalk,	54	64	25	2	5	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	-	2	78 6 1	
Totals,		975	857	203	173	42	195	13	32	29	24	11	7	1	27	-	38	-	62	1,512 3 8	



## APPENDIX, No. 25.

APPENDIX,  
No. 25.

## DELIVERIES OF SALMON at Billingsgate Market during 1873.

1872.	No. of Boxes.	1873.	No. of Boxes.
Scotch, . . . . .	23,028	Scotch, . . . . .	28,317
Irish, . . . . .	5,298	Irish, . . . . .	8,995
English and Welsh, . . . . .	1,330	English and Welsh, . . . . .	1,471
Berwick, . . . . .	1,376	Berwick, . . . . .	1,764
Dutch, . . . . .	952	Dutch, . . . . .	1,165
Norway, . . . . .	352	Norway, . . . . .	436
Sweden, . . . . .	964	Sweden, . . . . .	375
Total, . . . . .	33,300	Total, . . . . .	42,533

SUMMARY of the quantity of FISH exported to England, consigned from the Irish Fisheries, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1873.

Towns.	Salmon. No. of Boxes.	Herrings. No. of Boxes.	Mackerel. No. of Boxes.	Cod. No. of Boxes.
London, . . . . .	8,995	28,060	28,203	12,632
Notts, . . . . .	1,867½	3,224	2,663	6,224
Bradford, . . . . .	1,703	6,800	3,900	1,071
Manchester, . . . . .	6,962	15,778	8,060	8,267
Sheffield, . . . . .	1,980	8,300	6,200	1,227
Wolverhampton, . . . . .	1,600	4,404	4,500	1,808
Leeds, . . . . .	1,986	5,900	3,700	3,476
Liverpool, . . . . .	9,719	15,872	9,777	7,201
Birmingham, . . . . .	5,787½	11,703	4,221	5,049
Total, 1873, . . . . .	40,600	100,041	71,224	46,955
Total, 1872, . . . . .	27,381½	95,983	68,108	29,922
Increase, . . . . .	13,218½	4,058	3,116	17,033

RETURN of the quantity of Herrings and other Fish captured and brought into Courtown Harbour during the year 1873.

Fish—Herrings, . . . . .	2,711 mease.
" Oysters, . . . . .	1,036 barrels.
" Cod, . . . . .	50 dozen.
" Soles, . . . . .	800 pairs.
" Plaice, . . . . .	3,000 "

RETURN of FISH carried over the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, during the Year ending 31st December, 1873.

Description of Fish.	No.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Salmon and Trout, in baskets, . . . . .	499	16	2	2	22
White or Coarse Fish, in boxes, . . . . .	446	37	8	3	13
" " in baskets, . . . . .	321	27	6	1	3
" " in packages, . . . . .	580	58	11	0	11
" " in boxes and baskets, . . . . .	10,682	1,128	10	2	0
Oysters, in bags, . . . . .	3,701	306	2	2	0
Total, . . . . .	16,229	1,574	1	3	21

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1873.

From all Stations during the year 1873, . Salmon and Trout, 338 tons ; White or Coarse Fish, 2,162 tons.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Waterford and Central of Ireland Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
			Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.			Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
Waterford, . . . . .	—	—	—	116	157	12 4 1 8
Thomastown, . . . . .	—	27	0 3 0 12	—	—	—
Kilkenny, . . . . .	—	46	2 19 2 7	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	—	73	3 2 2 19	116	157	12 4 1 8



RETURN of FISH conveyed over the Waterford and Limerick Railway, during the Year ending  
31st December, 1873.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
Limerick, . . . . .	541	1	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs. 44 4 1 8	633	1,864	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs. 154 6 1 11
Caher, . . . . .	—	—	—	single	lots,	— 10 3 3
Clonmel, . . . . .	—	—	—	260	50	5 1 3 14
Carrick, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	152	5 4 1 0
Fiddown, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	541	1	44 4 1 8	893	2,066	165 3 1 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Waterford and Tramore Railway Company during the year  
ending 31st December, 1873.

During the summer months small quantities, say, from 2 cwt. to 30 cwt. daily, passes over the line—principally hake, cod, and mackerel—amounting to, say, 12 tons during the whole year.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Limerick and Foynes Railway Company, during the year ending  
31st December, 1873.

Dates, and from what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.	
February. Foynes, . . . . .	25	—	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 2 3 0 12
March. " . . . . .	82	—	7 9 2 0
April. " . . . . .	385	—	37 1 0 0
May. " . . . . .	132	—	11 18 1 0
June. " . . . . .	748	—	70 6 2 0
July. " . . . . .	601	—	52 12 2 0
August. " . . . . .	64	—	5 2 0 0
Total, . . . . .	2,037	—	186 12 3 12

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Limerick and Ennis Railway Company, during the year ending  
31st December, 1873.

Dates, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.	
August 23. Ennis, . . . . .	8	—	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 0 12 1 16
" 25. " . . . . .	8	—	0 12 1 16
September 22. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 2 7
" 23. " . . . . .	2	—	0 3 0 0
" 24. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 2 12
October 1. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 2 12
" 6. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 2 8
" 7. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 2 8
" 13. " . . . . .	4	—	0 6 1 8
" 14. " . . . . .	3	—	0 4 3 16
" 15. " . . . . .	3	—	0 4 2 27
" 20. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 1 20
" 22. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 2 0
November 1. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 2 4
" 5. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 2 0
" 14. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 1 19
" 18. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 2 0
" 29. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 2 0
December 13. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 2 0
" 15. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 1 20
" 17. " . . . . .	1	—	0 1 1 16
Total, . . . . .	43	—	3 6 1 13

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Athenry and Limerick by the Athenry and Ennis Junction Railway  
Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
Ardrahan, . . . . .	72 baskets,	6 0 1 23



## APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

APPENDIX,  
No. 25.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Limerick by the Limerick, Castleconnell, and Killaloe Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Salmon and Trout.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Castleconnell,	480 boxes.	24	0	0	0	45 baskets.	12	0	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Cork and Kinsale Junction Railway Company from Kinsale Station, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Description of Fish.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Description of Fish.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Turbot, . . . . .	0	3	0	0	Gurnet, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Plaice, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	Scad, . . . . .	1	16	0	0
Soles, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	Pollock, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Haddock, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	Mullet, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Cod, . . . . .	2	11	0	0	Sprat, . . . . .	8	14	0	0
Whiting, . . . . .	1	7	0	0	Lobsters, . . . . .	0	16	0	16
Hake, . . . . .	180	3	0	0	Oysters, . . . . .	0	11	0	0
Mackerel, . . . . .	1,195	13	0	0	Holybrid, . . . . .	0	4	0	0
Herrings, . . . . .	69	12	0	0	Winkles, . . . . .	12	1	0	0
Pilchards, . . . . .	38	12	0	0	Eels, . . . . .	0	9	0	0
Ling, . . . . .	4	4	0	0					
Bream, . . . . .	1	9	0	0					
						1,518	5	0	16

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Cork by the Trains and Steamers of the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Queenstown, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873, 1,255 baskets of White or Coarse Fish, estimated at 56 lbs. each.

NOTE.—Large quantities of Salmon are taken as personal luggage by the families of fishermen from Blackrock to Cork during the seasons, but of which no account is kept as such luggage is conveyed free.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Strabane by the Finn Valley Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Dates, and from what Station.				Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
				Boxes.	Baskets.				
May 21.	Stanorlar,	.	.	—	1	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
" 29.	"	.	.	—	1	0	1	0	0
June 10.	"	.	.	—	1	0	0	3	0
" 13.	"	.	.	—	2	0	0	3	0
" 17.	"	.	.	—	4	0	3	0	0
" 20.	"	.	.	—	3	0	5	0	0
" 23.	"	.	.	—	1	0	3	2	0
" 24.	"	.	.	—	6	0	0	1	0
" 25.	"	.	.	—	1	0	7	0	0
" 27.	"	.	.	—	1	0	1	0	0
July 2.	"	.	.	—	10	0	17	0	0
" "	"	.	.	—	6	0	8	0	0
" "	"	.	.	—	3	0	1	2	0
" 4.	"	.	.	—	2	0	2	2	0
" 7.	"	.	.	—	5	0	6	2	0
" 9.	"	.	.	—	4	0	4	2	0
" 11.	"	.	.	—	4	0	5	0	0
" 15.	"	.	.	4	—	0	6	2	0
" 18.	"	.	.	—	1	0	1	3	0
" 22.	"	.	.	2	—	0	3	2	0
" 26.	"	.	.	—	1	0	1	0	0
Aug. 1.	"	.	.	—	1	0	1	3	0
" 6.	"	.	.	—	1	0	1	2	0
" 12.	"	.	.	—	1	0	1	0	0
" 20.	"	.	.	—	1	0	0	2	0
Oct. 16.	"	.	.	1	—	0	0	2	0
" 31.	"	.	.	—	1	0	1	0	0
						0	0	2	0
Total,				7	62	4	6	3	0



APPENDIX,  
No. 25.

APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed from the undermentioned Stations of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Dates, and from what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
1873.						
January:			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
Castlebellingham, . . . . .	—	—	—	3	9	—
February:						
Drogheda, . . . . .	—	—	—	11	11	—
Castlebellingham, . . . . .	—	—	—	7	5	—
Dundalk, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	3	—
March:						
Drogheda, . . . . .	—	—	—	4	21	—
Castlebellingham, . . . . .	—	—	—	5	9	—
Dundalk, . . . . .	—	—	—	6	8	—
April:						
Drogheda, . . . . .	—	—	—	3	25	—
Dunleer, . . . . .	—	—	—	4	—	—
Castlebellingham, . . . . .	—	—	—	3	6	—
Dundalk, . . . . .	—	—	—	7	5	—
May:						
Drogheda, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	44	—
Dunleer, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—
Dundalk, . . . . .	—	—	—	8	8	—
June:						
Drogheda, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	20	—
Dunleer, . . . . .	—	—	—	7	—	—
Dundalk, . . . . .	—	—	—	4	1	—
July:						
Drogheda, . . . . .	—	—	—	17	34	—
Dunleer, . . . . .	—	—	—	22	2	—
Dundalk, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	2	—
August:						
Drogheda, . . . . .	—	—	—	20	14	—
Dunleer, . . . . .	—	—	—	3	1	—
Dundalk, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1	—
September:						
Dundalk, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	1	—	—	143	229	—

## SUMMARY OF WEIGHT.

Dundalk, . . . . .	—	—	0	1	0	0	—	—	1 17 3 24
Castlebellingham, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 9 3 0
Dunleer, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 18 3 9
Drogheda, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 5 0 11
Total, . . . . .	—	—	0	1	0	0	—	—	20 11 2 16

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Baskets.	
					Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
Belfast, . . . . .	1,489	7	—	—	
Carrickfergus, . . . . .	—	952	—	—	
Antrim, . . . . .	929	12	—	—	
Monymore, . . . . .	257	10	—	—	
Cookstown, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	
Ballymoney, . . . . .	352	77	187	64	
Coleraine, . . . . .	146	96	900	29	
Portstewart, . . . . .	385	12	108	—	
Portrush, . . . . .	248	63	1,073	—	
Magilligan, . . . . .	64	9	197	1	
Newtownlimavady, . . . . .	13	—	132	—	
Londonderry, . . . . .	29	9	1,760	4	
Toome, . . . . .	5,271	53	61	131	
Total, . . . . .	9,183	1,300	4,418	229	



## APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Belfast and County Down Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish and Herrings.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Baskets.				
From 1st January to 31st December, 1873:—			Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Donaghadee, . . . . .	—	—	8	19	0	9
Crossgar, . . . . .	—	—	5	3	2	0
Downpatrick, . . . . .	—	—	1,265	9	1	0
Newcastle, county Down, . . . . .	—	—	136	4	3	0
Total for 12 months ending 31st December, 1873,	—	—	1,415	16	2	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Londonderry by the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes and Barrels.	Baskets and Creels.		Boxes and Barrels.	Baskets and Creels.	
1873.			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
1st January to 31st December:—						
Fahan, . . . . .	326	62	26 3 2 0	—	—	—
Buncrana, . . . . .	111	70	10 18 1 0	33	14	3 3 0 0
Total, . . . . .	437	132	37 1 3 0	33	14	3 3 0 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Baskets.				
Newry, . . . . .	314	—	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Armagh, . . . . .	3	9	23	12	0	0
Dublin, . . . . .	3	—	0	6	0	0
Dundalk, . . . . .	30	—	0	2	2	0
Portadown, . . . . .	84	—	2	16	0	0
Markethill, . . . . .	1	—	7	19	0	0
			0	1	0	0
Total, . . . . .	435	9	34	16	2	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Enniskillen, Bundoran, and Sligo Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
Bundoran, . . . . .	60	141	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	27	58	9 9 2 21	33	157	7 17 3 24
Belleek, . . . . .	669	—	4 0 2 12	1,574	—	154 10 0 0
Pettigo, . . . . .	53	19	60 6 2 0	—	—	—
			5 9 0 0	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	809	218	79 5 3 5	1,607	157	162 7 3 24



APPENDIX,  
No. 25.

## APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Ulster Railway Company, during the year ending  
31st December, 1873.

Dates, and from what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.			Weight.				Salmon and Trout.	Weight.			
	Boxes.	Baskets.	Bags.					Boxes.				
1873.												
MOIRA :				Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
February, . . . . .	160	—	—	12	12	2	0	—	—	—	—	—
March, . . . . .	104	—	—	7	14	1	14	—	—	—	—	—
April, . . . . .	51	—	—	2	17	2	10	—	—	—	—	—
May, . . . . .	151	—	2	11	12	0	21	—	—	—	—	—
June, . . . . .	53	—	15	3	17	3	0	—	—	—	—	—
July, . . . . .	90	—	39	7	18	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
August, . . . . .	31	—	32	4	2	2	15	—	—	—	—	—
September, . . . . .	17	—	34	3	3	2	9	—	—	—	—	—
October, . . . . .	6	—	10	0	16	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
LURGAN :												
February, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	8	12	3	5
March, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	4	6	1	14
April, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	9	2	23
May, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	2	8	3	1
June, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	13	0	22
July, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	2	7	1	10
August, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	8	2	23
October, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	6	1	0
PORTADOWN :												
January, . . . . .	1	—	—	0	0	3	0	—	—	—	—	—
March, . . . . .	2	—	—	0	2	0	14	—	—	—	—	—
April, . . . . .	5	—	—	0	4	2	14	—	—	—	—	—
RICHHILL :												
August, . . . . .	1	—	—	0	2	1	0	—	—	—	—	—
MONAGHAN :												
September, . . . . .	5	5	—	0	14	2	0	—	—	—	—	—
CLONES :												
February, . . . . .	15	—	—	1	8	2	0	—	—	—	—	—
March, . . . . .	1	8	—	0	15	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
May, . . . . .	—	1	—	0	0	2	27	—	—	—	—	—
August, . . . . .	—	1	—	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
October, . . . . .	6	—	—	0	11	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
December, . . . . .	2	—	—	0	4	3	0	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	701	15	132	59	1	3	22	285	21	13	0	14

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction Railway  
Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Dates, and from what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.				
1873.						
ANNAGHMORE :			Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
January, . . . . .	9	—	0	10	3	0
February, . . . . .	174	—	12	19	0	0
March, . . . . .	152	—	11	5	1	0
April, . . . . .	71	—	4	6	1	0
May and June, . . . . .	82	—	5	3	2	0
September and October, . . . . .	58	—	3	9	1	0
November and December, . . . . .	15	—	0	16	2	0
TREW AND MOY :						
January, . . . . .	8	1	5	14	0	0
POMEROY :						
February, . . . . .	2	—	0	1	1	0
Total, . . . . .	571	1	44	5	3	0



## APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

APPENDIX,  
No. 25.

## DOWNPATRICK, DUNDRUM, and NEWCASTLE RAILWAY.

[The fish conveyed over this railway are included in the return made by the Belfast and County Down Railway Company for year ending 31st December, 1873, as the latter Company work the Downpatrick, Dundrum, and Newcastle Railway.]

## RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Carrickfergus and Larne Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Station.	White or Coarse Fish.	Salmon and Trout.
Larne,	10 boxes. 129 baskets.	88 boxes. 86 baskets.

## RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Dublin and Antrim Junction Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Dates, and from what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.			Weight.			
	Boxes.	Baskets.	Bags.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1873.							
BALLINDERRY :							
October, . . . . .	1	—	—	0	1	2	0
GLENNAVY :							
January, . . . . .	6	—	—	0	10	3	0
February, . . . . .	4	—	—	0	5	0	21
March, . . . . .	6	—	—	0	7	0	16
April, . . . . .	5	—	—	0	4	3	4
June, . . . . .	2	—	—	0	3	0	21
July, . . . . .	1	—	—	0	2	3	14
August, . . . . .	9	—	—	0	13	1	26
September, . . . . .	11	—	—	0	15	2	19
October, . . . . .	10	—	—	0	11	2	14
November, . . . . .	12	—	—	0	19	0	0
CRUMLIN :							
February, . . . . .	24	—	—	1	13	3	1
March, . . . . .	27	2	—	1	18	3	9
April, . . . . .	6	3	—	0	4	3	16
May, . . . . .	24	3	1	1	11	1	0
June, . . . . .	25	1	—	1	11	2	8
July, . . . . .	24	—	—	1	13	3	16
August, . . . . .	13	—	—	0	14	3	26
September, . . . . .	17	—	—	0	15	2	27
ANTRIM :							
September, . . . . .	—	1	—	0	0	3	0
Total, . . . . .	227	10	1	15	0	3	14

## RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Midland Great Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.				Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Athlone, . . . . .	422	—	31	3	0	0	28	9	2	4	1	0
Ballysodare, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	645	36	65	10	0	0
Ballina, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,371	—	233	15	0	0
Ballymote, . . . . .	15	—	1	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foxford, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	5	0	15	1	0
	Coarse Fish.											
Galway, . . . . .	852	1,967	231	0	0	0	2,126	1,549	298	11	1	0
Longford, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	0	6	2	23
Oranmore, . . . . .	—	1,455	119	14	0	0	—	39	1	18	1	0
Sligo, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	330	151	30	1	1	0
Westport, . . . . .	—	19	2	7	0	0	566	75	56	9	3	5
Total, . . . . .	1,289	3,441	385	6	0	0	6,088	1,892	689	11	3	0

## RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Great Northern and Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	Salmon and Trout.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Year ending 31st December, 1873, from Westport,	494½ boxes and 4 baskets, weighing,	47	14	3	9



RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Irish North-Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Stations.		Route.	White or Coarse Fish.			Weight.
From	To		Boxes.	Baskets.	Packages.	
Londonderry,	Dublin,	Enniskillen,	1	6	13 bags and	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
"	"	Portadown,	—	16	13 barrels,	1 18 1 0
"	Liverpool,	Greenore,	9	4	29 barrels,	2 7 2 0
"	Armagh,	Omagh,	16	6	—	1 3 0 7
"	Belfast,	"	—	16	10 bags,	1 15 3 14
"	Dungannon,	"	4	—	—	1 4 2 14
"	Portadown,	"	—	2	—	0 7 0 0
Belturbet Junction,	Birmingham,	Greenore,	118	—	—	0 3 1 0
"	Manchester,	"	5	—	—	6 3 2 20
Pettigo,	Enniskillen,	Bundoran Junction,	22	4	—	0 6 0 0
"	Clones,	"	17	11	—	2 1 3 0
"	Cavan,	Clones,	8	1	—	2 0 2 0
"	Lisnaskea,	Bundoran Junction,	3	—	—	0 16 0 0
"	Omagh,	"	6	—	—	0 6 0 0
Belleek,	London,	Greenore,	226	—	—	0 12 0 0
"	Birmingham,	"	383	—	—	17 19 1 0
"	Crewe,	"	3	—	—	28 14 2 0
"	Dublin,	Dundalk,	26	—	—	0 4 1 0
"	Dundalk Goods,	Bundoran Junction,	31	—	—	2 9 0 0
Ballyshannon,	Belfast,	Clones,	8	—	—	10 19 2 0
"	Dublin,	Dundalk,	5	—	—	0 4 2 0
"	Omagh,	Bundoran Junction,	—	12	—	0 2 0 0
"	Newtownbutler,	"	—	1	—	0 8 0 0
"	Irvinestown,	"	—	—	10 barrels,	0 0 0 12
"	Enniskillen,	"	—	45	—	0 12 0 0
"	Dundalk,	"	—	—	4 barrels,	2 9 0 0
Bundoran,	Enniskillen,	"	7	54	—	0 5 0 0
"	Omagh,	"	1	25	—	1 16 1 5
"	Belturbet,	"	10	4	—	1 7 0 26
"	Irvinestown,	"	1	31	—	0 4 3 18
"	Clones,	"	13	12	—	0 9 2 23
"	Cavan,	"	13	4	—	2 2 3 26
"	Dublin,	Dundalk,	14	—	—	1 14 0 14
"	Newtownbutler,	Bundoran Junction,	1	5	—	1 11 0 24
"	Newbliss,	"	—	1	—	0 2 0 15
Total,			951	265	79	0 0 2 10

## SALMON AND TROUT.

Strabane,	Londonderry,	—	90	3	—	6 16 3 16
St. Johnston,	"	—	7	24	—	0 15 3 24
"	Stranorlar,	Strabane,	—	—	1 Parcel,	0 0 1 0
"	Killygordon,	"	—	—	1 "	0 0 1 0
"	Castelfin,	"	—	—	1 "	0 0 1 0
Londonderry,	Liverpool,	Greenore,	107	—	—	10 9 3 20
"	Manchester,	"	8	—	—	0 16 0 0
"	London,	"	1	—	—	0 0 3 0
"	Armagh,	Omagh,	16	—	—	1 14 2 16
Ballyshannon,	London,	Greenore,	841	—	—	81 0 0 0
"	Manchester,	"	312	—	—	31 4 0 0
"	Birmingham,	"	239	—	—	24 2 0 0
"	Liverpool,	"	182	—	—	18 4 0 0
Bundoran,	Enniskillen,	Bundoran Junction,	—	10	—	0 1 1 21
"	Dublin,	Dundalk,	23	81	—	5 8 2 10
"	Irvinestown,	—	—	8	—	0 2 1 26
"	Greenore,	Dundalk,	3	—	—	0 0 3 13
"	Omagh,	Bundoran Junction,	3	9	—	0 8 0 16
"	Clones,	"	2	47	—	1 14 0 1
"	Cavan,	"	2	2	—	0 2 1 21
Total,			1,836	184	3 Parcels,	183 2 3 16

RETURN of WHITE or COARSE FISH, and SALMON and TROUT, conveyed to Dublin by the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
Goods Department,	2,385	—	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	149	—	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
Parcels	152	—	238 10 0 0	—	996	9 11 0 0
			7 12 0 0			39 16 0 0
Total,	2,537	—	246 2 0 0	149	996	49 7 0 0



## APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

APPENDIX,  
No. 25.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the Steamers of the Dublin and Liverpool Screw Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Dates, and from what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
DUBLIN :			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
10th March, . . . . .	—	—	—	9	—	0 18 0 0
21st " . . . . .	10	—	1 0 0 0	—	—	—
24th April, . . . . .	12	—	1 4 0 0	—	—	—
BALLINA :						
11th June, . . . . .	—	—	—	78	—	7 15 0 0
DUBLIN :						
26th June, . . . . .	48	—	4 16 0 0	—	—	—
5th July, . . . . .	6	—	0 12 0 0	—	—	—
11th " . . . . .	17	—	1 14 0 0	—	—	—
6th August, . . . . .	22	—	2 4 0 0	—	—	—
20th " . . . . .	24	—	2 8 0 0	—	—	—
22nd " . . . . .	70	—	7 0 0 0	—	—	—
5th September, . . . . .	53	—	5 6 0 0	—	—	—
6th " . . . . .	148	—	14 16 0 0	—	—	—
11th " . . . . .	10	—	1 0 0 0	—	—	—
30th " . . . . .	21	—	2 2 0 0	—	—	—
8th October, . . . . .	44	—	4 8 0 0	—	—	—
14th " . . . . .	30	—	3 0 0 0	—	—	—
17th " . . . . .	41	—	4 2 0 0	—	—	—
31st " . . . . .	33	—	3 6 0 0	—	—	—
5th November, . . . . .	64	—	6 8 0 0	—	—	—
21st " . . . . .	8	—	0 16 0 0	—	—	—
1st December, . . . . .	4	—	0 8 0 0	—	—	—
12th " . . . . .	—	16	1 17 0 0	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	665	16	68 7 0 0	87	—	8 13 0 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Holyhead by the Steamers of the London and North-Western Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Dates, and from what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
DUBLIN :			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
January, . . . . .	279	—	28 10 0 0	—	—	—
February, . . . . .	546	—	54 12 0 0	1	—	0 2 1 0
March, . . . . .	788½	—	78 17 0 0	19	—	1 15 2 0
April, . . . . .	1,370	—	137 0 0 0	54½	—	5 9 0 0
May, . . . . .	1,976½	—	197 17 0 0	75	—	7 10 0 0
June, . . . . .	4,924½	—	492 9 0 0	164	—	16 8 0 0
July, . . . . .	2,574	—	257 8 2 0	217½	—	21 15 0 0
August, . . . . .	1,851½	—	185 4 2 0	43	—	4 6 0 0
September, . . . . .	1,715	—	165 0 0 0	—	—	—
October, . . . . .	2,689½	—	270 19 0 0	—	—	—
November, . . . . .	485	—	48 10 0 0	—	—	—
December, . . . . .	410	—	41 0 0 0	—	—	—
GREENORE :						
January, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
February, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
March, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
April, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
May, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
June, . . . . .	—	—	—	451	—	45 12 0 0
July, . . . . .	361	—	36 2 0 0	850	—	86 16 0 0
August, . . . . .	1,021	—	92 10 0 0	110	—	10 8 0 0
September, . . . . .	451	2	44 1 0 0	—	—	—
October, . . . . .	283	—	26 14 0 0	—	—	—
November, . . . . .	223	—	22 4 0 0	—	—	—
December, . . . . .	3	—	0 6 0 0	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	21,951½	2	2,179 4 0 0	1,985	—	200 1 3 0



APPENDIX,  
No. 25.

APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to the undermentioned Ports by the Steamships of the City of Cork Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.				Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Cork to Bristol, . . . . .	824	14	83	9	0	0	507	—	50	14	0	0
„ Liverpool, . . . . .	2,489	—	248	19	0	0	1,551	—	155	12	0	0
„ London, . . . . .	—	52	3	18	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Plymouth, . . . . .	—	150	11	5	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Milford, . . . . .	60	—	6	0	0	0	4	—	0	8	0	0
Total, . . . . .	3,373	216	353	11	0	0	2,062	—	206	14	0	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Glasgow by the Mail Steamers of the Belfast and Glasgow Royal Mail Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Dates, and from what Station.	Herrings.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1873.						
BELFAST :						
February, . . . . .	68	—	5	11	3	0
March, . . . . .	60	10	6	15	0	0
June, . . . . .	1,505	636	203	8	0	0
July, . . . . .	1,264	1,280	226	5	3	0
August, . . . . .	931	899	119	4	3	0
September, . . . . .	54	295	50	10	0	0
Total, . . . . .	3,882	3,120	611	15	1	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Fleetwood by the Steamers of the Belfast Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.				Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
	Boxes and Barrels.	Baskets.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Boxes and Barrels.	Baskets.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Belfast, . . . . .	2,944	6	222	6	1	24	920	4	61	4	1	20

RETURN of Fish conveyed to Bristol by the Steamer "Briton" of the Bristol General Steam Navigation Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Dates.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
29th April, . . . . .	1	—	0	2	0	0
6th May, . . . . .	—	1	0	1	2	0
26th „ . . . . .	1	—	0	2	2	0
24th June, . . . . .	3	—	0	4	2	0
15th July, . . . . .	—	3	0	3	0	0
29th „ . . . . .	—	2	0	3	0	0
19th August, . . . . .	—	4	0	8	0	0
23rd September, . . . . .	—	2	0	4	0	0
9th December, . . . . .	—	3	0	5	0	0
Total, . . . . .	5	15	1	13	2	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the "Emerald Isle," of the Newry Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1873.						
Warrenpoint, . . . . .	1,668	342	250	0	0	0



## APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

APPENDIX,  
No. 25.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Bristol by the "Argo" and "Apollo," of the Bristol General Steam Navigation Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1873.

Dates, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight—about.			
	Barrels.	Baskets.				
1873.			Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Howth:						
10th June, . . .	5	—	0	11	1	0
17th „ . . .	31	—	3	10	0	0
22nd July, . . .	41	—	4	12	0	0
29th „ . . .	14	—	1	11	2	0
5th August, . . .	22	—	2	9	2	0
12th „ . . .	39	—	4	8	0	0
14th October, . . .	7	—	0	16	0	0
Total, . . .	159	—	17	18	1	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to England by the Dundalk Steam Boats of the Dundalk, Newry, and Liverpool Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.				Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Baskets.					Boxes.	Baskets.				
			Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.			Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Dundalk, . . . . .	600	—	30	0	0	0	200	—	10	0	0	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Stranraer by the Steam Boats of the Larne and Stranraer Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Baskets.				
			Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Larne Harbour, . . . . .	—	—	166	9	0	7

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Glasgow by the Steam Ships of the Messrs. Burns during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.			White or Coarse Fish.	Weight.		Date, and from what Station.			White or Coarse Fish.	Weight.	
			Boxes.	Tons.	cwt.				Boxes.	Tons.	cwt.
January	3rd, Moville, . . .		8	0	15	May	15th, Moville, . . .		2	0	4
„	10th, do., . . .		35	4	18	„	19th, do., . . .		3	0	9
„	14th, do., . . .		29	3	14	„	26th, do., . . .		6	0	18
„	17th, do., . . .		9	1	5	„	29th, do., . . .		5	0	12
„	24th, do., . . .		34	4	5	June	6th, do., . . .		5	0	10
„	28th, do., . . .		15	1	17	September	23rd, do., . . .		10	1	5
February	4th, do., . . .		6	0	15	October	3rd, do., . . .		4	0	10
„	7th, do., . . .		33	4	2	„	7th, do., . . .		5	0	10
„	11th, do., . . .		22	2	15	„	10th, do., . . .		4	0	8
„	14th, do., . . .		15	1	18	„	14th, do., . . .		8	1	2
„	18th, do., . . .		3	0	9	„	17th, do., . . .		6	0	15
„	21st, do., . . .		14	1	16	„	28th, do., . . .		10	1	5
„	25th, do., . . .		5	0	13	„	31st, do., . . .		8	1	2
March	21st, do., . . .		7	0	12	November	11th, do., . . .		4	0	10
„	25th, do., . . .		4	0	10	„	14th, do., . . .		11	1	8
„	28th, do., . . .		4	0	10	„	17th, do., . . .		19	2	8
April	4th, do., . . .		3	0	8	„	21st, do., . . .		30	3	15
„	8th, do., . . .		2	0	5	„	25th, do., . . .		4	0	8
„	11th, do., . . .		12	1	10	December	2nd, do., . . .		9	1	3
„	18th, do., . . .		6	0	15	„	5th, do., . . .		21	2	12
„	22nd, do., . . .		18	2	5	„	9th, do., . . .		17	2	2
„	25th, do., . . .		5	0	12	„	12th, do., . . .		28	3	10
„	29th, do., . . .		1	0	3	„	26th, do., . . .		1	0	3
May	5th, do., . . .		5	0	12	„	31st, do., . . .		17	2	2
„	8th, do., . . .		5	0	11						
„	12th, do., . . .		6	0	14		Total, . . . . .		—	68	0



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APPENDIX,  
No. 25.

APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Vessels of the Belfast Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Londonderry, . . . . White or Coarse Fish, 1,451 boxes; Salmon and Trout, 1,075 boxes.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by Great Western Railway Company's Steamers from Waterford to Milford during the year 1873, viz.:

	Boxes.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Salmon, . . . .	3,768	or 315	9	1	12
Mackerel, . . . .	—	1,494	7	1	0

RETURN of SALMON carried from Waterford by Great Western Railway Company's Steamers during the Season of 1873.

Stations.	Weight.				Stations.	Weight.			
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Abergavenny, . . . .	2	3	3	14	Brought forward, . . . .	173	0	0	22
Bath, . . . . .	22	15	0	18	Lichfield, . . . . .	0	6	1	0
Bristol, . . . . .	38	1	3	5	Malvern, . . . . .	5	5	2	23
Birmingham, . . . .	64	17	3	14	Manchester, . . . . .	1	16	1	15
Bradford, Yorkshire, .	0	11	3	14	Merthyr, . . . . .	0	1	1	0
Brecon, . . . . .	0	1	0	0	Neath, . . . . .	0	11	2	0
Bridgewater, . . . . .	3	10	1	21	New Milford, . . . . .	1	4	3	8
Cheltenham, . . . . .	9	5	2	26	Newport, . . . . .	8	0	3	1
Cardiff, . . . . .	2	17	2	16	Nottingham, . . . . .	3	11	0	0
Cirencester, . . . . .	4	2	1	0	Oxford, . . . . .	7	17	3	25
Derby, . . . . .	7	17	3	18	Reading, . . . . .	0	8	3	14
Devizes, . . . . .	0	12	3	14	Stratford-on-Avon, . . . .	2	7	1	14
Exeter, . . . . .	0	1	3	0	Tenby, . . . . .	0	2	0	0
Gloucester, . . . . .	4	11	1	25	Taunton, . . . . .	0	1	1	0
Hanley, . . . . .	0	9	1	14	Warwick, . . . . .	2	18	3	6
Longton, . . . . .	3	16	3	2	Worcester, . . . . .	1	5	3	27
Loughborough, . . . .	1	7	1	21	Weymouth, . . . . .	3	4	3	18
Leicester, . . . . .	3	9	3	22	Whitland, . . . . .	0	3	2	8
Leamington, . . . . .	2	5	0	2	Wellington, . . . . .	0	2	3	0
Carried forward, . . .	173	0	0	22		212	11	1	13